PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,453—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th April	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May ,,

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cregliatto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th ,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,706	25th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Dec.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes line, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Scichoh	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

S. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 9th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

EASTER 1905.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTH and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacke, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	,,	5	0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1905, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1904.

(2) To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1905, in accordance with Rule XIV;

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 4th April 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season, will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 53 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

1. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

2. DOWN NIGHT MIXED. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 4 hours 28 minutes daily.

3. MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival there of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 30 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

4. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

5. Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar 23rd March 1905.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.:

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. R. M. D," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED a Piece-goods SALESMAN to give instructions theoritical and Practical in his Line. State terms and qualifications. Box No. 3131 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1231. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c, &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde, Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora

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Agency Business undertaken.
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SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, American secretariat, revolving top office table, marble flower pots on pillars boxwood overmantles, Russian white fox, grey squirrel and ermine furs, Persian carpets, rich engravings, table ornaments bead chicks, Soucene sofa covers, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, rich Bohemian set of glass table service and icecream service Dresden China tea service best electroplated ware, silver centre piece, sets of encyclopedia Britannica and International Library of Famous Literature, also books for clericalmen and religious and other books on Standard authors, garden plants etc., the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY the 7th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. instructed to sell By Public Auction at the Harbour View, Colaba Cause Way, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware and crockeryware, platedware, Mahogany over-string Cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order two lady's bycles, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of H. Huggett, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, 2 p. m, the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the trust of Joosub Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a minor, consisting of gold armlets, necklace, wristlets, bangles, ear-ornaments, silver coat fringes anklets, silk coats, trousers, head covers, embroidered fringes etc.

Also the effect of the late Kessowjee Madonjee consisting of gold neckchain, metal watch and sundry samples.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th April 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
7 cases white Sertings.
6. cases cotton Oxfords.
3 cases blue Weft.
1 case Flaneleth.
On account of the concerned—
9 bales damaged grey dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND CANVAS BELTING CAST AND WROUGHT IRON &c.

On FRIDAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs MENESSE & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Moon Mills Sivree on account of the concerned.

A quantity of cotton and Canvas Belting Cast and wrought Iron etc. damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 10th Inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Abdul Rahman Street, outside the Fort on account of the concerned.

The building materials of the house belonging to the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia, burnt by fire that took place lately in Abdool Rehman Street.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th April, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COAL DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Hormasji Dosabhoy Patel and on account and risk of the concerned.

About 85 to 100 Tons Bengal coal salved from the Barge No. 4759 which was sunk on the 20th February last. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ON, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.

1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature open quarters brougham by 'Stevens and Co.' with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

On SATURDAY the 8th Instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public, Auction, at Rampart Row over Messrs. E. A. Sassoon & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockeryware, best platedware sideboard, drawing room, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned square piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. L, Barrows.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

SUIT No. 443 OF 1905.
Khadija Begum
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit, dated the 26th January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. M. S. Captain, Chandulal Dayabhai and Sorabjee Bomanji Vakil, the receivers appointed in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Flour Mill, the household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, almyrahs, large cup board, large pier glasses, candelabras, chandeliers, globe lamps, 1 handsome strong light glass fronted miniature brougham with open quarters, a strong grey waler horse, sets of harness, a large quantity of gold and silver embroidered and silk wearing apparels, two Zanzibar parrots, copper utensils' &c., &c.,

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 13 instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the lastest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S, Rose and Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Lt—Col, Hogge, 113th Infantry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN KNOWN AS "SCOTT'S" BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on MONDAY, the 1st May next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

The bungalow known as "Scott's" Bungalow without-houses and furniture and land admeasuring 4 acres and 33 goonthas. It has one large drawing-room, 4 bed rooms with bath and dressing room attached and one dining room and large verandah in front. The bungalow is well built and has corrugated iron sheet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1905.

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In the whole of India who has received
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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£5,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
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The Bank of England;
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government and receives same for

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

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Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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Extra for Signal Work	Rs. 15,

and free rations.

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Apply personally with copies of testimonials to
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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

RECEIVED ONLY LAST WEEK
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
English-made Woollen and Linen
HORSE CLOTHINGS,
Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
67, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT POONA:—
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

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WORMS AND CONDITION.

HARVEY'S
ERADICATING
WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS
FOR HORSES.

Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;
or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.
FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold) and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)

COLDS COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

Always ask for "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.,
LONDON.

Agents:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & SONS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals; Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMADYNE.

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE:—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argyll, 2281 tons, Captain A Harrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Avristan, 1821 tons, Captain Beadford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire 28th March, in ballast and 4 passengers.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2509 tons, Captain G Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice 3rd March with a cargo of sugar and general.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Craglietto, will sail to-day for Trieste, Venice with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Boddlewell, 2,909 tons, Captain T W Scurr, arrived in harbour on Monday from Middlesbro 14th February via London and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Afrikander, 1771 tons, Captain E R Large, arrived in harbour on Monday from London 26th January via South African ports, in ballast and 6 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2610 tons, Captain G Damianovich sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cago and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Sirdhana, 2074 tons, Captain [illegible] 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1468 tons, Captain J V de Grand, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium, and 26 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain C Scott, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, and the following passeners—Mr P V Bovill Mr R Seymour, Mr A Bosch, Mr G W Montesch, Mr and Mrs Mithabhoy and 4 children Mr S Carrdel Mr and Mrs M D Mehta and 3 children, Mr D C Sukhia, Mr C Metha, Mahomed Hussain 2 ladies and infant Dinbai, and 150 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Deo Balduino arrived yesterday.—From Genoa—Mr Valerio, Mrs Valerio, Miss Valerio, Mrs Darey Marriott, Revd Pinsettunbara, Mrs Hunter, Mrs Henri Keller, Mrs Anna Hunderson, Mr T Cookson, three Miss Hunter, Mrs N Wand, Revd Collins, Mrs Collins and children, Mr Davini Alfredo, Revd J H Kamjun, Mrs Russel, Mrs John Rodabaugh and 36 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Afrikander s	Large	London, Jan 26
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	Middlesbro, Feb 11
	Kerbella s	Grand	Busreh, Mar 19
	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, Feb 14
4	Avristan s	Beadford	Busreh, Mar 28
	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Mar 18
	Alberto Trenes s	Giacopello	Venice, Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai
	Taroba s	Nailer	Rangoon
	Nordkap s	Stub	Baltimore
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Calcutta, &c
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Putiala, Scott, for Zanzibar, &c
" Persia, Craglietto, Trieste, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Avristan, for Newport.
" Afrikander, for Dunkirk, &c
" Pekin, for Japan, &c
" Kerbella, for Persian Gulf
" Linga, for Persian Gulf
" Boddlewell, for Dunkirk, Antwerp, Hull, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, left Suez on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oceana, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The City Line steamer City-of-Lucknow, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 3rd instant morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant at 7 a m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—35 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 350 cwts rapeseed, 300 cwts wheat H Canji; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji, 91 cwts cajoo, 101 cwts kardi seed and 100 cwts niger seed L Purshotam; 35 bales wool R Tatya; 100 cwts coriander seed Baur and Kranji

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—676 cwts wheat 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2750 cwts gingelly seed 200 cwts mustardseed F Fachiri; 6003 cwts ground nuts D Nanji and Co; 50 bales hemp P Bhimji

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—5 bales hemp P Bhimji; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR HULL.

Caspian s—2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 5000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 1002 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy

Colenso s—4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2001 cwts teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 450 bales hemp P Bhimji; 4000 cwts bone meal C Nanji; 87 cwts gum H Virdhar; 201 cwts mustardseed Baur and Krauj

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—250 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Oronsay s—469 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwts barley S J David and Co; 100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co

Pekin s—1000 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton Bombay and; 528 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 700 bales cotton H M Madraswala and Co; 200 bales cotton J B Petit and Co; 537 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 1000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales J A Begbie and Co; 1500 bales cotton M M Esmbhoy; 400 bale cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 1000 bales cotton S J David and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Oronsay s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswala and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Oronsay 2400 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

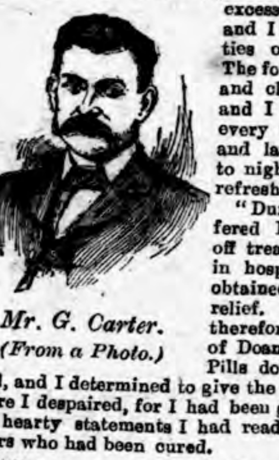
Diabetes
Follows Kidney Disease, which began with a Backache 16 years ago. Patient *Cured* to STAY Cured

135, Coronation Buildings,
South Lambeth, London, S.W.

"Gentlemen,—You will always have my gratitude for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. For 16 years I was a martyr to kidney disease, and at last it developed into diabetes. The first sign of my illness had been a dull pain in my back, and before long I was troubled also with dizziness, headaches, dimness of sight, and weakness. I kept getting worse and began to think there was no hope of my getting better.

"It was not until recent years that I had any sign of diabetes, but then I began to be troubled with an excessive thirst and hunger, and I passed large quantities of very pale urine. The food I ate arose starchy and clammy in my mouth, and I felt sick and ill in every way. I was drowsy and languid from morning to night, and I did not get refreshing sleep.

"During the years I suffered I was scarcely ever off treatment by doctors, or in hospitals, but I never obtained any permanent relief. I was not surprised, therefore, at the first box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills doing me little if any good, and I determined to give the medicine a fair trial before I despaired, for I had been given some hope by the hearty statements I had read in the papers, by others who had been cured.



Mr. G. Carter.
(From a Photo.)

"After the second box of Doan's Pills, I certainly felt a little easier, and the thirst was allayed. I persevered with the medicine, and gradually it drove away the aching from my back, I slept better at nigths, and felt better all day, and the urinary troubles stopped.

"That was 12 months ago, yet from that day to this I have remained in the best of health, and have not suffered from the old symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. I do not think any medicine could have more reason for being proud than your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have for curing me of a disease which has always been looked upon by the medical profession as incurable.

"Believe me to be, yours gratefully,
"(Signed) G. CARTER."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 3.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£91 9-16	= + 1-8
3 do, Rentes	£99 1-2	= − 1-4
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£107 3-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 7-8	= + 1-8
3 months hence	25 3-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	56	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·47 3-4	= − 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	= − 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= − 1-8
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= − 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= − 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s 4 1-32d

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1-2d buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 sellers tone easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Filippo Artelli.
Wheat Afloat for U K 3,980,000 qrs

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. **Total sales** 6,000 bales. Spot 4·28 unchanged. **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown** 6 7-8 unchanged. **Sold on speculation and for Export** 300 bales. Imports nil. **Futures closed** steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·14	4·16	4·18
+4	+4	+4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·20	4·21	4·22
+4	+4	+5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·22	4·23	4·24
+4	+5	+5

Receipts at U S Ports	25,000 bales
Do. last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Do. do Continent	3,000 "
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·57—1 *
Do. do. December	7·75—2 *

*Declined owing to large estimated receipts for to-morrow

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·44—2
Do. do. October	7·54—2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 3rd April, 1905 :—

Cotton	15,992 bales.
Wheat	28,246 cwts.
Linseed	16,258 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,573 "
Gingellyseed	4,459 "
Poppyseed	341 "
Groundnuts	1,258 "
Castorseed	1,041 "
Rice	39,608 "
Myrabollams	5,131 "
Cottonseed	14,662 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3,331 "
Joowar	19,839 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 4.

Exchange—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32 to 1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16 to 5-32
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1 4
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4 to 170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	186
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2 to 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99·0
1st Settlement	99·0

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	30th	do	7	do
Bank of Bengal do	30th	do	7	do
Bank of Madras do	14th	do	8	do

SEEDS.

	Rs a p	
Linseed—Tone firm		
Ready	6 6 0	buyers
Forward	6 10 6	May
Rapeseed—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 1 0	
Do Forward April-May		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 10 0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready		
Poppyseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 2 0	
Forward April-May	7 3 6	
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	27 8 0 to 28	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandeish		
15 per cent Mixed		
25 per cent "		
50 per cent "		
Black Kutnee		
Yellow Hingenghat	59 0 0	
Wheat.—Tone steady.		
White Delhi ready		
Do. Do April-May	4 7 0 to 4 7 6	

yesterday's rates.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	13,000

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·10	4·12	4·14
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·16	4·17	4·18
—4	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·18	4·19	4·20
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—Locally the market is steady and there is little change to report in quotations. There is some enquiry from shippers, but at lower prices, and sellers are not prepared to give way, consequently there is little doing. Westerns and Saw Ginned are steadier with very few sellers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	164	152	...	25 Apl.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	170	160	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	168	158	...	
Oomrawatee (desepts) (M.-G.)	176	170	...	
Khandeish do.	...	166	160	
Jalgaon do.	...	168	162	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	176	170	...	
Karanja do. do. do.	176	170	...	
Akola do. do. do.	176	170	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	188	182	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	198	196	193	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	193	25 May
Westerns	...	...	183	Do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 9/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3/16
Bar Silver	25 7/8

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

44th Merwara Infy—Major (temporary Lieut-Col) C H Dawson, Meywar Bhil Corps, to be Comdt, vice Maj W Prior, appointed Officiating Comdt, 13th Rajputs. Dated March 18.

109th Infy—Lieut A Mackrell, Manchester, Regt, attached 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regt, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Coy Officer. Dated March 16.

98th Infy—Lieut D B Hall, Double Coy Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated March 1.

112th Infy—Maj D Baker, 102nd Grenadiers, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be officiating Comdt until return of Maj E R Hartigan and Maj A H Bolton, 3rd Double Coy Comder and pro tem 2nd Double Coy Comr. to be Officiating 2nd-in Comd, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col A E Leslie or until further orders.

127th Baluch Light Infy—Capt R L Hagger, I M S to the officiating medical charge vice Capt G E Stewart, I M S granted furlough.

Malwa Bhil Corps—Maj G U Holmes Meywar Bhil Corps to be Officiating Comdt during the absence on leave of Maj (temporary Lieut-Col) A Poingdestre, or until further orders. Dated March 24.

Maj G F Mockler, 1st Battn Oxfordshire Light Infy is appointed Paymaster Deolali Depot, with effect from March 21 1905 Order No 249 of 1905.

The following appointments and postings are ordered :—Lieut-Col G B Smith from Comdg Royal Garrison Artillery Roorkee to Comd Royal Garrison Artillery Quetta Capt J G B Allardyce from 89th Battery Royal Field Artillery to Adjutant 7th Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

On being posted to this Comd Capt E E Panet R E is attached to the Office of the Chief Engr Western Comd Mily Works Services for duty.

Army—The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army :—Lieut T H Scott 87th Punjabis, Lieut C S Pike 107th Lieut Pioneers Lieut F E W Baldwin 121st Pioneers, and Lieut W P M D McLaughlin 125th Napier's Rifles

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster;—2nd-Lieut W O Gibbs 10th Hussars, Lieut A R Rombulow-Pearse 2nd Batn Royal Scots and 2nd-Lieut R H Montgomery 2nd Batn Welsh Regt

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by his Majesty's Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut A S Hay, 31st Lancers, Capt E N Davis 96th Berar Infy, Capt N B Dunscombe 128th Pioneers and Capt R N Carter, IMS.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by his Majesty's Secy of State for India :—Maj H G C Swayne, Royal Engrs, privilege leave converted into combined leave, under India Army Order No 64 of 1904 and extended by two weeks. Capt W B Greig 82nd Punjabis for six months on medical certificate. 2nd-Lieut H S Turnbull 109th Infy, for six months, on medical certificate. Capt P C R Barclay, 120th Rajputana Infy.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs from 28th April 1905 to 12th November 1095 including ninety days' privilege leave :—Brigade Staff—Maj A W Abercrombie Connaught Rangers Brigade-Maj Nasirabad Brigade.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs from 1st April 1905 to 11th Nov 1905 including sixty days' privilege leave :—Ordnance Department—Capt F A Campbell R A, Assist Supt Ammunition Factory Kirkee.

The undermentioned Officer is granted seven months' and seventeen days' leave out of India on private affairs including ninety days' privilege leave :—34th Poona Horse—Capt N G Fraser. Pension service eighteenth year commenced 4th May 1904.

The undermentioned Officer is granted seven and half months' leave out of India on private affairs including sixty days' privilege leave :—121st Pioneers—Lieut F E W Baldwin. Pension service sixth year commenced 17th Feb 1905.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Tuesday.—Pressure changes have been slight generally, but there has been a slight to brisk fall over the West of Upper India. A few light showers have occurred in South India, Mysore reporting half an inch. Weather conditions are fine over the greater part of the country, but a thunderstorm is still possible in South India, and conditions are gradually becoming more favourable for thunderstorms in Orissa and Bengal. The weather is slightly unsettled in Baluchistan. Severe earthquake shocks are this morning reported from Simla, Lahore and Umbala. They were also felt at Agra and Cawnpore.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following is the weather observation at Matheran on the 2nd inst. :—

Days	Temperature		Rainfall	
April	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
2nd	87°	67°	—	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Saugor and Cochin; decreased briskly in Upper Sind; and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jaipur, Dwarka, Hoshangabad and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 9° to 16° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Jacobadad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur, and the minimum 10° to 14° in Central and United Provinces and at Malegaon, Akola, Neemuch, Indore, Veraval and Rajkot.

The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine everywhere except in the Indus valley.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN—BALFOUR—March 20, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev C R Therold Winckley Macnaghten Hay, son of the late Rev William Hay Chapman, to Evelyn, widow of M J Balfour, of Parbutpore, Sylhet.

MACWHIRTER—McRAE—March 27, at "All Saint's" Church, Shillong, by the Rev C G. Stokoe, Dudley Macwhirter, only son of Mrs Balfour of Parbutpore, Sylhet, to Jessie McRae, daughter of Colonel H N McRae, C B, A D C, of Shillong, Assam.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water 0-4a. Low water, 5 30m., 5-4?a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.
The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj at Prabhu Darya Mahal, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Banca" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., on Friday the 7th Instant.

[illegible] them the number of new admissions was 1,100 classified as stated below :—Hindus 924, Mussalmans 162, Parsees 11, other castes 9, total 1,106. The average daily attendance was 86.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR A DHOTUR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gunpat Dhakoo, an old offender, was charged with stealing a dhotur of the value of one rupee, belonging to one Bapoo Tookaram. The evidence showed that the dhotur had been left hanging on a bamboo in the verandah of the complainant's house at Purbhadevi Road, whence it was removed by the accused on Sunday last. The complainant caught him in the act and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which were to be spent in solitary confinement.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Four years and three months in Jail out of the last five years, on six different convictions, was the record of one Nana Hera Mali, a Hindu of about twent-eight years of age, who was put up yesterday morning to receive his sentence before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of piece-goods collectively valued at Rs. 188 from a godown in the Mulji Jaitha Market on the night of the 25th ultimo. On a complaint being made to the police, the accused was arrested on suspicion, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was further charged with failing to report his residence to the police after his recent release from Jail, to which also he pleaded guilty, and admitted six previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months to be spent in solitary confinement, and he was ordered to receive fifteen stripes, and to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from Jail. He was given one month's simple imprisonment on the second charge. The Magistrate warned the accused that if he were again brought before him, he would be committed to the Sessions.

THIEVING WAGRI LADS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Murray charged three Wagri lads and a girl, with stealing enamelled ware of the value of Rs. 30, the property of one Rajabali Peerbhoy, a dealer in crockery. The evidence showed that on Monday morning, policeman No. 442 C, while on duty in Chuckla Street, saw one of the lads passing along the road with a basket containing rags. The policeman stopped him on suspicion and on searching the basket found a number of plates in it. The lad admitted having stolen the plates from the complainant's godown in Chuckla, which he pointed out to the police. The complainant on being informed, proceeded to his godown and on examining it ascertained that a large quantity of the enamelled ware had been stolen. The accused then made a statement incriminating the other accused, all of whom were subsequently arrested. The accused made a further statement and pointed out a Borah named Mahomedali Ismailji, keeping a shop in Mutton Street, Null Bazaar, as the person to whom they had sold the stolen property. The Borah on being questioned, admitted having purchased the plates and produced them. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first lad to receive fifteen stripes, the second to twenty stripes and the third twelve stripes. The girl was ordered to suffer one day's simple imprisonment. The Borah Mahomedali Ismailji was then charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. He pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCORDING to a French expert, M. Dormain, the machinery of a sugar factory can, when the work proper is done, be utilised in preparing spirit from chicory roots. The roots are first washed, then cut in strips and by the diffusion process, the juice extracted from them. This is afterwards well filtered and distilled; what remains is dried, rubbed, and ground and can then be used as a substitute for coffee.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1905.

MANIPUR AND ITS TRIBES.

MANIPUR was known to the sporting world as the original home of Polo for many years, but no one took much interest in the State until, one Sunday morning, the news came that the Senapathi had treacherously murdered the Resident and his chief officials. Retribution followed and Manipur was again forgotten. Mr. T. C. Hodson now seeks to awaken a lively interest in the State, and has read an exhaustive paper on Manipur and its Tribes before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The heart of the State, he describes as the rich and smiling valley, which holds two-thirds of the country. This is the land of the Meitheis or Manipuris, whilst the rest of the people live in the hills and are Nagas and Kukis. The valley has attracted the attention of conquering races—first the Shans, who in the fourteenth century poured down into Assam from the confines of Yunnan, and then of the Burmese, whose ravages wrought the utter ruin, military and industrial, of their ancient enemies. Among the hill tribes are current legends, which give them and the Manipuris, a common descent, and Mr. Hodson inclines to that opinion. But they are somewhat different both in manners and customs to-day. They have not yet learnt to appreciate industrial pursuits to any extent, and even in agriculture they are lethargic and decline to enter into anything like competition with their neighbours. All Manipuris are fond of games, at which they are expert. Every boy learns to play hockey before he has attained to the dignity of clothes, and then those who can afford a pony learn polo. The breed of ponies is found to have deteriorated of late years, but the skill of the Manipuris is unabated. The rules of the game require no more than seven a side, and a goal is scored whenever the ball crosses the back line. Manipuris are particularly expert at strokes on the near side, and Mr. Hodson attributes their proficiency at a stroke, which is full of difficulties to most European players, to the fact that, in order to protect their legs from blows at hockey, they always keep their sticks across guarding the leg, thus developing the muscles of the forearm much more than would be the case, if they used the offside stroke to the same extent.

Manipuris give great attention to boat-racing. The four revenue divisions each send in a crew to compete at the periodical contests. By old custom the steersman of the defeated boat becomes the slave of the steersman of the winner, a custom which Mr. Hodson found to interfere with his plans for the promotion of sport among the military police, for the native officers of the battalion thought that it would be necessary for them to pay the usual fine of fifty rupees on each occasion of a race between the companies. The State games take place during the Durga pujahs and the Naga subjects go down to Imphal in numbers to perform their characteristic war and other dances, a special day being set apart for them. Other amusements are arranged, but the event which draws the greatest crowd is the party of mimics, whose performances are not always quite decent. The hill tribes are equally keen sportsmen. The Nagas are fond of hunting in large parties, and have elaborate rules as to the disposition and sharing of the quarry, and any neglect of these rules leads to serious trouble. Some Naga tribes use a poison to stupefy fish, while the Tangkhuls drive the fish into the shallows or use seine nets. Kukis, different from the Nagas, prefer to hunt singly and track their game. They have the art of making a crude sort of gunpowder, and their traps, pitfalls and snares are ingenious contrivances. The sports of the hill tribes differ from the tribes of the plains, both Nagas and Kukis delighting in weight-throwing, weight-lifting, jumping and dancing. Naga dances are said to be interesting, but the Kukis have the reputation of being the better musicians. The Tangkhul Nagas excel as buglers. The Kukis have a musical instrument consisting of a gourd, into which the wind is blown and then seven pipes, each fitted with a vibrating reed to produce the tone.

Manipuri marriage customs form an interesting study. The tribes composing the Meitheis are exogamous and the ceremony of marriage consists of the formal change of presents and cohabitation. Morality is lax and divorce easy. In fact, the position of women in regard to marriage is that of slavery, and the price of incontinence is that of a full slave in former times, namely fifty rupees. Polygamy is practised especially by the members of the royal family, the Raja being allowed four principal wives, and any number, not exceeding a hundred and eight, wives of less dignity. Among Kukis and Nagas marriage is a matter of price, and while some tribes allow the "Times" system of a deposit and instalments, others insist on full payment before the bride is brought to her husband. There are many marriages of inclination among them, for the women are not secluded and custom permits a considerable degree of license before marriage, while insisting on the strictest fidelity after marriage. In regard to the marriage price there are fluctuations. Its variations are due to many causes. Among the Maos and Marams, fierce fighting people, whose numbers are thinned by internecine feuds, the price of a bride is low and is strictly fixed by custom. Among the Tangkhuls, a woman from the northern tribes used to fetch a higher price than a southern woman, because the men of the north were more ready and more able to avenge ill-treatment than the men of the south, an example of the way in which exogamism tends to put an end to feuds. The Kukis, who have a strict monarchical system, pay more for their brides, if they are the daughters of rajahs than if they are mere commoners. Among the Anals, the system of payment by service prevails, the son-in-law actually serving as a servant in the house of his father-in-law for three years. Polygamy is allowed, but is rare, whilst divorce is difficult and expensive. The religions of the people are an interesting study. The religion of the State, the dominant tribe, is Hinduism, which was introduced into the country at an early date. Nevertheless Loisim flourishes. The religion of the hill tribes is animistic, but they recognise a definite system of deities presided over by a chief, the Creator, who is now inaccessible to the prayers of men. Below the regular ranks of the deities they believe in spirits, some of whom are the ghosts of human beings, especially of those whose manner of death indicates divine displeasure, and to propitiate them is the business of the wise men who are called in to diagnose the cause of sickness, that is to say what spirit is causing the illness and the sacrifice which will appease or drive the evil visitor out.

JEALOUSY IN ANIMALS.

GENIUS, whether in men or animals, is frequently but another name for abnormal vanity. A performing dog at a London circus has just provided an interesting illustration of the fact, and the people who are continually living in the lime light may learn from the case of Rigollo how the eccentricities of genius provide undesigned entertainment for humbler folk. Rigollo is a dog upon whose education unusual trouble has been expended. As an intelligent terrier he justifies the plea for the education of the animal world. His accomplishments are many, for his training has school teaching. As a foot-ball player, for instance, he has won the admiration of leading exponents of the "Soccer" game, his "head work" being especially brilliant, and he has even taken part in a League fixture. He is in fact on a level with the finest Association players in Great Britain for, like them, he plays football for a living. Unlike them, however, he has other abilities, and football playing is but one of the accomplishments by which he is able to amuse the crowds that throng to see him and certain other canine colleagues perform. The other night, however, his dignity was hurt and he threw up his part. No prima donna nor brilliant goal keeper could have excelled his exhibition of independence. Until the fateful moment everything went well; he proceeded brilliantly through the items of his turn until the football was produced and then he sat down. Trainer and audience were amazed, but nothing would induce Rigollo to approach the football or to exhibit a skill which was formerly his pride. An understudy had to be brought, and Rigollo watched his performance with supreme contempt. Rigollo's refusal has been steadily maintained for days and the explanation will be appreciated by every true artiste. It seems that his owner has bought a new dog to whom he is imparting the secrets of football and Rigollo's disgust and jealousy of a rival are indicated by a refusal to play any more. Once before he struck work when the understudy was being trained. On that occasion the cure for the animal's jealousy was found in a football match played by men. His master took him to see a game in Yorkshire and as soon as the dog saw the players kicking the ball about his professional pride revived. He ran into the field and began bumping the ball about with his nose till players and spectators applauded uproariously. It is feared that nothing short of a similar treat will appease his present fit of jealousy. That animals are moved by the same feelings of rivalry and love of praise that inspire human beings is known to all who study their ways in any degree. Rigollo and his understudy are especially fond of praise, and there is a performing monkey at Hengler's Circus who absolutely insists on applause. He is a true artiste and exacts his due meed of acclamation from the holiday multitude. It is related that some years ago he appeared by command before the Sultan at Yildiz Kiosk. Turkish etiquette forbids demonstrations of applause and the monkey evinced considerable surprise when his most daring trapeze feats were received in stony silence. Eventually he could endure this no longer and, using violent language, he leapt from his trapeze to a chandelier and wrenching pieces of glass from the fittings furiously pelted the Sultan and his party. It is to be assumed that Abdul Hamid was greatly astonished, and it says something for his sense of humour that he did not order a bowstring and the Bhosphorus for either Faslin the monkey, or his owner.

THE INCREASE OF ANTHRAX.

AN extremely valuable and interesting paper was recently read by Professor Delepine before the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health on the causes of the increase of anthrax in Great Britain. In the first place Professor Delepine gave two tables which he had prepared from the data in the Agricultural Returns, and which give the density of animal population in each country and agricultural division, the proportion of manured land to uncultivated land, and the rate of incidence of anthrax per 100,000 cattle. Professor Delepine comes to the conclusion that the introduction of the disease by imported foods or manures is only occasional, that infection of the soil and the grass and crops grown on it is of primary importance, and that the chief cause of spread of infection is the concealment or overlooking of cases of the disease. The facts against the widely favoured theory of infection by imported manure and foods are striking, but Professor Delepine will not yet express a final opinion. A more complete system of notification is the remedy Professor Delepine advocates. The farmer cannot be expected to recognise always the nature of cases which experts may find it difficult to diagnose. There seems only one way to overcome the difficulty, and that is to enforce the notification of all cases of deaths from acute illness or any other cases which cannot be clearly accounted for by ordinary accidents; cases of illness which render slaughter at the farm necessary should also be notified. To ensure rapid notification, the farmers or veterinary surgeons notifying cases should be entitled to some small notification fee, in addition to which the farmer should have the prospect of obtaining some compensation, the funds being found by County authorities by, perhaps, a system of insurance. On the other hand, farmers or veterinary surgeons neglecting to notify cases should be liable to a penalty which should be severe in cases of wilful concealment. The veterinary inspector recognised by the authority for the purpose, should give to the owner or farmer a certificate of death stating clearly whether the carcass (described in the certificate) can be sold for certain stated purposes or must be destroyed under supervision. The slaughter of animals or disposal of carcasses, in places not licensed for the purpose, should be entirely forbidden. These and several other measures Professor Delepine holds would diminish concealment and overlooking of cases, improve our knowledge of the disease, and permit of the more effective application of preventive measures.

RAMPUR, which Lord Curzon visits this week after leaving Agra, has not hitherto been much in the way of receiving Viceregal visits. By its descent from the old Rohilla principality the chiefship preserves some historical interest, but its modern importance and wealth date from 1860, when the reigning Nawab received a handsome and fitting reward for his loyalty in the Mutiny. Up till late years the sight of Rampur was the famous old bamboo hedge, which had served the city in place of walls in more troublous times, and served it effectually. To-day the Viceroy will find some fine public buildings of recent construction to look at, and also a Corps of Imperial Service Lancers.

AT the March Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, London it was announced that Professor Rhys Davids had been obliged to resign the Secretaryship owing to the pressure of other duties. The Council have found his successor in a lady—Miss Hughes, who has been for some years Assistant Librarian. It says well for the members as well as for Miss Hughes that the announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

IMPORTS of cocoanut oil (one of the principal ingredients of certain descriptions of soap) are practically from Ceylon and Cochin (British East Indies) alone. Organized efforts are, however, now making to produce cocoanut oil in the Philippines, in connection with which project interested parties are said to be now examining into the cost of the necessary machinery. When Panama gets a little more settled down the question of extracting the oil from the cocoanuts growing so luxuriantly in [illegible] will probably receive attention, high quality of illuminating gas, free from tar. Experiments made in the Philippines have demonstrated this point satisfactorily.

THE Bishop of Carlisle, visiting the police-station at Carlisle, saw some policemen playing cards. He said that he was sorry to see them playing with such dirty cards, and in the evening his lordship sent them two clean packs.

BARON LAMBERMONT, the well-known Minister of State and the eldest Councillor of King Leopold, died at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 6th March at the age of eighty-six. The Baron's aged sister and only relative, on being informed that the doctors despaired of saving his life, expired on the spot.

THE "Index" of books forbidden to Roman Catholic readers has lately attracted unusual attention in England owing to the inclusion in it of one of Mr. Andrew Lang's books. The last revision of the "Index" was published in 1900. Although the "Apostolic letter" which prefaces it enjoins that the prohibitions there made shall be observed "entirely and fully by all and in every place," it is generally held that the "Index" is not binding on Roman Catholics in England until the Papal decree is published by the ordinaries—i.e., the bishops,—as all the people theoretically, and most in reality, remain ignorant of it ever having been issued. Up to the present the Roman authorities have not thought fit to instruct the English bishops to publish this decree.

A COMMITTEE composed of professors, merchants and other prominent citizens of Moscow, in view of the insecurity of the time and the suspected connivance of the police with certain turbulent elements of the populace, have recognised the necessity of creating an organisation capable of supplementing the inefficient police service, and if need be, of resisting any action directed against the enlightened classes. The Committee has decided to form a sort of civic guard, to maintain order in the town against all comers. It has, besides, addressed a request to this effect to the Municipality of Moscow, asking their aid and assistance. The request is based on the legal principle that what the law does not forbid is implicitly allowed, and that consequently, the proposed organisation is not contrary to law.

"WHEN a man makes a million in the firm of Marshall Field & Co., he is obliged to get out." This statement is said once to have been made by Marshall Field in explanation of the withdrawal of several of his partners. In the past thirty-eight years, eleven men have withdrawn from the firm under the million-dollar-rule limit, and, with the exception of one or two, have all had over 1,000,000 dollars, and their aggregate fortunes are 20,000,000 dollars. The firm has turned out more millionaires than any other in the country. Managing partners who have retired are : Potter Palmer, 1867; Levi Z. Leiter, 1881; Henry J. Willing, 1883; John G. McWilliams, 1895; Lafayette McWilliams, 1900; Harlow N. Higinbotham, 19[illegible]; Thomas Templeton, 1900; Harry G. Selfridge, 1904; Robert M. Fair, 1905. Lorenzo J. Woodhouse, resident New York partner, 1890.

SIR FREDERIC TREVES explains in the course of a special chat appearing in "Cassell's Saturday Journal" for March 8, why he has practically abandoned his profession : "I gave it up because there was too much to do," he says. "Performing big operations every morning makes existence rather trying. I got tired of my duties; they bored me to death; so after six-and-twenty years of practice, I retired. Not that my labours were breaking me down. Nothing would, I think, do that. I have no nervous system, not having had need of one, and I have never had to keep to my bed. I was invariably downstairs at five o'clock. I breakfasted at half-past seven, and almost without exception there was an operation at nine. Then, right up to one o'clock, there were patients to see. After that I went out, and having lunched in my carriage, devoted the afternoon to consultations." This, as Sir Frederick said, was a sort of existence of which anybody was liable to grow tired.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

WORK FOR THE DIPLOMATISTS, AND JURISTS.

(BY H. O. WILSON.)

WHEN the Russo-Japanese war is ended diplomatists and jurists will find themselves confronted with a heavy task, for the present conflict has made it abundantly clear that what is known as international law is in a very chaotic and unsatisfactory state. The rights and duties of neutrals in time of war rest at present upon a very unstable basis, and similarly the rights and duties of belligerents are equally vaguely defined.

It is probable that when peace once more reigns in the Far East, the wheels of diplomacy will be set rolling in the direction of an international conference, by means of which many disputed matters may be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

One of the most vexed questions, which this conference may have to decide is that of contraband, and with it the many side issues, which arise out of the main principle. First of all, writes H. O. Wilson in the "Daily Express," it will have to be settled, and laid down by international agreement exactly what is and what is not contraband. When this has been done it will be possible to proceed to the formulation of a set of rules to be observed both by belligerents and by neutral Powers in respect to contraband goods.

During the present war contraband, in the shape of coal, ships, arms, ammunition, and foodstuffs, has been supplied by neutrals to both sides, but particularly to the Russians, who have benefited by the present nebulous state of the law to a much larger extent than has their enemy.

SALE OF SHIPS.

At the present moment a large number of British liners are acting as transports to the Russian fleets, having been sold first of all to a German firm, and then to the Russian authorities. Further, ships belonging to a British company are actually on the sea carrying submarines for the Russians; and British firms have supplied, and are still supplying, stores of various kinds destined for the use of the Russian troops in the field. And this in spite of the fact that we are the ally of Japan, and that the British Government, fully alive to the responsibilities imposed upon it by a declaration of neutrality, makes every effort to prevent the traffic.

The fact is that the Government cannot stop the transactions, for if Japan made any representations to the British authorities, she would have to show, first that the goods in question were intended for use by the enemy; and, second, that the British Government had knowledge of the transaction. With regard to the present trade in ships, submarines, and stores, it would be proved in every case that each transaction was in the way of ordinary legitimate business, and could not be prohibited by any existing international law.

There is perhaps one exception to this, and that is the sale to Russia of a torpedo boat which was built on the Thames. It is safe to say that, if this vessel had been smuggled out to the Japanese instead of to the Russians, strong representations and requests for an indemnity would have been received from St. Petersburg without delay. It is certain that a code of laws will have to be formulated as soon as possible in order to prevent in future wars, the recurrence of incidents such as the sale of the Caroline.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Next in importance to the trade in contraband is the matter of blockade-running, or, as we may term it, the delivery of contraband. It is maintained by the Japanese that the penalties attaching to failure of blockade-running should be much heavier than they are at present. That they are justified in this contention may best be made evident by reference to the siege of Port Arthur. It was stated soon after the fall of this fortress that, a few days before the collapse of the defence, a British ship succeeded in getting into [illegible] tons of flour. This cargo might very well have enabled the Russians to hold out longer than they did, in which case the result would undoubtedly have been the sacrifice of many thousands of lives. Yet had the ship carrying this flour been captured by the blockading squadron, the only penalty would have been the forfeiture of the ship and cargo, a loss that would have fallen, not upon the owners, but upon the underwriters who had insured the vessel and its freight.

It is suggested that the existing laws should be altered so as to render liable to long imprisonment any neutrals captured while blockade-running. In the case of a shipowner or private individual attempting to run the blockade for the benefit of belligerents of his own nationality, the penalty need not be made more severe, but where a neutral, with the sole object of pecuniary gain risks, the prolongation of a conflict which may cause heavy loss of life, it is considered monstrous that in case of failure, he should get off scot free.

SINEWS OF WAR.

THE question of the supply of coal to belligerent warships is also at present in a very unsatisfactory state. It only needs to be shown to what an extent the Russians have benefited, or might have benefited if their fleets had been more formidable, by the facilities accorded to the vessels of the Baltic Fleets on their way out to the Far East, to make manifest the unfairness of the existing laws. Had the Port Arthur fleet not fallen so easy a victim to the Japanese navy, it might have gone hard with the latter, when the Baltic fleets, by the aid of coal supplied by neutrals, had joined forces with their brethren in the East.

It has been suggested, though quite unofficially, that money, being one of the most absolute essentials to a belligerent, should be considered as contraband equally with ships, guns, and ammunition. Whether this idea will be allowed to take definite shape and come under discussion remains to be seen, but there does not seem to be any logical reason why it should not.

The proposed International Conference, should it happily meet on the conclusion of the present war, will also have to consider an extensive enlargement of the existing Geneva Convention. New elements in warfare have been introduced in the present conflict. The employment of dynamite and the reappearance of the death dealing hand-grenade seem to point to the fact that war is becoming more, instead of less, brutal. The Geneva Convention—which has been observed as far as possible by both sides in this war—was designed to prevent, as far as possible, all needless butchery, but it appears to fall short in this laudable endeavour, and must obviously be extended in scope. To achieve this should not prove beyond the powers of the jurists of the world.

CYMRIC enthusiasts celebrating St. David's Day omitted to note the felicitous coincidence that Mr. John Thomas, the King's harpist, was born on March 1, 1826. Mr. Thomas, who is a native of Glamorganshire, was an "infant prodigy," for he played the piccolo when four years of age, and, as a boy of twelve, won the harp at a local eisteddfod. He was sent to the Royal Academy of Music by the Countess of Lovelace, the daughter of Byron, and the "Ada" of "Childe Harold."

THE Princess Clementine of Belgium, in answer apparently, to some recent kind inquiries as to her matrimonial intentions is credited with a reply which makes it quite clear that her Royal Highness has not studied the language of diplomacy for nothing. King Leopold, as is known, has political and personal reasons for not wishing his daughter to marry Prince Victor Napoleon. He foresees complications and his daughter is so to speak, his right hand man. So he has refused his consent. The Princess says that "while not resigning her private sentiments she will not run counter to the wishes of her father." Which may be taken to mean that she does not intend to give Prince Victor up, but that when she comes back to Brussels and King Leopold comes home after his cure at Wiesbaden, next month she does not despair of being able to convert him to her views. After all, it would not be for the first time, perhaps.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

AWAITING REPORTS.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

THE BALTIC FLEETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Japanese have occupied Mienhuachin on the Karin Road, eighteen miles north-east of Kaiyuan.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is believed a council will shortly be held at Tsarskoeselo to finally decide upon the continuation or otherwise of the war, after receiving the reports from General Linievitch and other Commanders and the Russian Ambassadors abroad.

Admiral Nibogatoff's third Baltic fleet has anchored at Jibutil.

THE RUSSIAN UNREST.

Repressive Measures.

CONCILIATING THE FINNS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A policy of rigorous repression is being pursued throughout Russia generally. Marked efforts are being made to conciliate Finland, and the obnoxious military law, imposed in 1901, has been virtually abrogated, and the dismissal of the Judges, who refused to enforce it, has been rescinded.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

An Altered Situation.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, Mr. Arnold-Forster said that, owing to circumstances with which we had nothing to do, there had been a "detente" in the Eastern pressure, but we must not count too much on the permanency of the same.

He did not think it desirable to discuss the question of danger on our Indian frontier. The Imperial Government was proceeding in accord with the advance demands of the Indian Government. It was, he said, certain we should not want fewer troops than we sent to South Africa for the needs of war in India.

MEDICAL CONGRESS AT MOSCOW.

Sanitation and Political Reform.

RUSSIAN DOCTORS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

One thousand doctors assembled in Congress at Moscow to discuss the means of combating the feared cholera epidemic in Russia.

They adopted resolutions demanding the non-interference of the Police in the work of fighting the cholera, the amnesty of all doctors imprisoned for political offences, compliance with the demands of the workmen made on the 22nd January, and other political reforms.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Naval Courtesies.

It is stated at Brest that the French Mediterranean squadron will participate in the reception of the British fleet at Brest.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

DAMAGE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at seven this morning lasting for a few seconds and being in direction from North to South.

Simla and Agra felt severe shocks three-quarters of an hour earlier.

The buildings on the crest of the Ridge at Simla suffered a good deal. A block of seven chimneys crushed through three storeys of the Grand Hotel, but no one was injured. Mrs. Collins, wife of the Inspector-General of Volunteers, is reported to have had a marvellous escape.

The seismic wave was violent at Agra also and it is believed some damage has been done.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

"Administration, Organization and Equipment made easy."—This is the title of a new publication of Messrs. Gale and Polden, Limited. The work which is by Major S. T. Banning has now reached its fifth edition and has been brought up to-date. As the author says, it is almost impossible to make a work of the kind thoroughly up-to-date at a time when our whole Army system appears to be in the melting-pot and when change follows change with startling rapidity. Still so far as is possible—up to March last—the work is perfect. To it are added examination papers set at the Royal Military College, and the attention of candidates is directed to the revised syllabus of the examination given in the King's Regulations, Appendix VII.

THE Supreme Court of the United States upheld, in the case of The United States vs. Whitridge et al., the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to reliquidate the exchange value of Indian rupees in connection with valuations of merchandise for the payment of duties on imports. The case involved the valuation of a cargo of gunny sacks imported from India and received at the port of Baltimore in 1901. The collector, in imposing the duty, fixed the exchange value of the rupee at 20 cents, the metal value of the coin. The Secretary ordered a reliquidation, fixing the value at 32 cents, and his action in this particular was sustained by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upon the point.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Picture Exhibitions.

NEW WORK BY SIR A. MACKENZIE.

MR. TREE AT OXFORD.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

AMONG the less ceremonious of the by-exhibitions, a little one, at No. 16, Piccadilly (Spink and Son's), is of much interest. It is that of Mr. Gregory Robinson's "Sea-Pictures," in oil and water-colour. If the work shows some slight signs of inexperience, it proves not only a vigilant and picture-making eye, but a hand that knows the artistic way. Mr. Robinson has taken an interest in the skies and waters of a long voyage, for their own sake, and for the sake of their pictorial value. Art is the cause, but the storm, the wave, the shrouded sun are the indispensable occasions of his work. He finds the picture in strange, remote, and sudden effects of weather, such as "In the Tropics—Thunderstorm Approaching," where, with slight materials, he renders a multitude of pale clouds to which a white enveloped sun is centre. Another good enterprise is the painting of the ship's wake with the contradictory motion of the furrowed water. "A Silvery Afternoon in the South Antarctic" is another proof of Mr. Robinson's fresh love of the beast of the sea-regions. Equally happy are those two fine studies of a coast—"Loading Nitrate, Coast of Chili," and "Under the Golden Cliff." In each the interest is a sailor's, for the highland of rock rises for over the masts of a little vessel, and in the first there is a vivid study of the dark waves that reflect, in faces, the rosy colour of the precipice. Strong and direct, moreover, are the drawings of decks and masts under the strain of the Trades, and "Running the Easting Down." "In the Roaring Forties" shows the beauty of a ragged rain-cloud in the light grey day.

At the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond-street, Miss Bessie Wigan fills a room with watercolours of travel-drawings done from honest love of the picturesque and of the southern sunshine, but with less regard to the qualities of a picture. We shall not reproach her for her insistence upon intense colour; but this overplus of colour is not here made acceptable by romance; her work is rather prosaic. Let us except, however, a certain number of her drawings. Of walls and towers Miss Wigan cannot render by the mystery; her Chillon over its massy waters (a thousand feet, according to Byron, and, in fact, not much short of eight hundred) look so poor that one might take it for a modern castle. But she sees and conveys much of the mystery of bog, wet soil, and distance in "Wild Weather: Connemara," where brown peat, emerald grass, and darkening hills yield plenty of colour, but colour with which she is able to deal. There is also much sweetness, with more real brilliance, in "Glow of sunrise: Whitby." No little natural inspiration is in the movement and illumination of the clouds. At the Goupil Gallery Annexe, No. 2 Haymarket, Mr. Alfred Ward has an exhibition of small landscapes, of which the best are those in which originality of subject has given a fresh and more urgent impulse to work that never lacks sobriety and composure. "Lobelia, Flower-Seed Farm," is one of the most attractive of Mr. Ward's pictures, and in fact the subject is charming with its mass of flowers grown for mere use—the happy effect of formal cultivation. In "Poppies" the artist has more spirit than perhaps in any other example; he has answered to the stimulus of scarlet and of the multitude, and his poppies have an individual vivacity. A breez has wakened the landscape, and the still passage of distant houses and trees is prettily touched.

On Wednesday night at the Queen's Hall, the opening of the ninety-third season of the Philharmonic Society was celebrated by a concert which was distinguished by many old favourite compositions, and by one entirely new piece by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, entitled "Canadian Rhapsody." This was conducted by the composer, but, of course, the general business of the concert was in the hands of Dr. Frederick Cowen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is, we say it with the kindest of meanings, a fanatic for folk-music and for all the folk-lore which in the remote idea of music, expresses itself finely in musical intervals, and in the long run in the tunes of the ordinary people. We know well that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has throughout his strenuous career made this a point of examination and careful consideration; therefore, his "Canadian Rhapsody" was naturally a success as a foregone conclusion. The musician travelled through Canada some little time ago, and his movements and his great successes were recorded duly by those who were even most recent converts to his theories or to his practice. But none will deny that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has turned folk-song into personal utility, even as Mendelssohn turned his experiences of the sea into a musical novelty. We have a great sympathy with Sir Alexander Mackenzie, because the man knows precisely what he chooses to accomplish, and, in fact, he invariably fulfils that object; if his thoughts are harsh his music is harsh; if his thoughts are tender, his music is tender. Above all things, if his mind is persuaded to take an interest in another man, he will carry the thing through as he did in the case of his lectures upon Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Therefore, one is naturally interested in a fine musician, who accompanies the chosen places of his art with a real sense of creative power. We by no means have accepted many of his creative works, simply because we have felt that (without meaning any sort of offence) here was a professor struggling with his identity. About that identity there can be no more mention, for through the paths of most thorny criticism, and through many a cavil from persons who have the right to judge, he has succeeded triumphantly, in spite of his occasional forgetfulness of the beauty that lay enshrined in The Rose of Sharon. In this Canadian Rhapsody that curious outpouring of self, commingled with a very personal self-restraint, is most obvious. It would be absurd, we think, to attach any relation in criticism between part and part of the work. It is not in such an occasional mood that the great musician writes; however he may plan out a work for himself, he discovers later on, that "the spirit moveth where it listeth." Mackenzie has followed the spirit whithersoever it went, and is good to feel that a composer of his acquirements and invention has shown us definitely the places into which his spirit has moved. We say so much very seriously, because it is possible that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has not been recognised in England quite so much as he should have been in the position of a creater of new music. Nevertheless, he will be known to posterity when many of his academic colleagues will have no more mention made of them.

Oxford Shakspearean purists scored a great triumph when Mr. Tree played "Hamlet" without a particle of scenery, the whole tragedy passing in stately procession against a background of delicate dark green hangings, so skilfully draped as to give an atmosphere, an illusion of height and distance, which was a revelation to one who witnessed such a treatment for the first time. Of Mr. Tree's reading of "Hamlet" all we need say is, that it was characterised by all its old subtlety and more than its old vigour and vivid vitality. Miss Beatrice Robertson as Ophelia realised in painfully realistic fashion the mad wanderings of the distraught maiden. It is no easy matter to present such a mental condition without exaggeration, but Miss Robertson brought to bear upon the character the same insight and intuition with which she informed the prim and prudish shop-girl in Mr. Pinero's "Letty." Mr. Haviland's elocution in the part of the Ghost was in itself an education for the members of the Oxford Olympian Dramatic Club, under whose auspices the entertainment was given; and Mr. Lionel Brough won great applause as the First Gravedigger. The scene in the great hall, which was crowded in every part, was one to be remembered, when, at the close of the afternoon, the audience of dons and undergraduates and many hundreds of charming girls sprang to their feet in wild enthusiasm to cheer Mr. Tree for his entertainment.

The members of The Incorporated Stage Society met on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon to witness the performance of M. Brieux's so-called comedy, Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont, which had been specially reduced into English for the society by Mr. St. John Hankin. The frequency with which the society produces translations of foreign plays inclines one to suppose there is truth in the plaint of the London managers who bemoan the dearth of native plays of merit; of plays without merit it is understood they have no lack, fresh ones arriving by almost every post at the prominent West End playhouses. If we are mistaken, and it is not the dearth of plays by English playwrights which induces the production of these foreign translators by the Stage Society, we are forced to the even sadder conclusion that the society has a special liking for plays upon subjects which, with a certain amount of good taste—abused as hypocritical respectability by people who haven't got it—the bulk of English people consider unfit for theatrical purposes. Of this class of play certainly The Three Daughters of M. Dupont is a very telling example. We believe M. Brieux to be a serious-minded gentleman, deeply concerned with the morality problems which advanced civilization is presenting to us all, that he means well, but the subject he presents in Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont, treated as he treats it, belongs to the pages of a medical magazine. It should not be trotted out as a play before an audience of men and women, gentlemen and gentlewomen. There is always the chance that some among them may be possessed of taste and refinement, and find it a disagreeable experience to look on at a play in which even the actors and actresses cannot quite hide the fact that they are ashamed of the play they are playing in.

Perhaps the large numbers of ladies present on Monday afternoon were as surprised and pained as some of the critics, who thought it a pity that they had to be present. If so, possibly it will cease to be "comme il faut" to attend plays which the censor has refused to license, for of late it appears to us that the licence has been withheld, when it has been with-held, with great justice. The truth is that M. Brieux is not really a playwright or an artist; he is a preacher, a social evil tract-writer, with a mistaken belief that he has a vocation for playwriting, of which he does not understand the first principles. He will state his case in direct words, giving the pros and cons like a lecturer teaching a class and thinks he is writing a play, because the pros are spoken by one character, while the cons issue from the mouth of another. If he had been a playwright, he would have left the actions of the characters to speak for themselves, then possibly we should not have been left cold and unmoved after the big scene of the clash of ideas between Julie (Miss Ethel Irving) and her husband, Antonin (Mr. Charles V. France) who both played extremely well, especially when we consider that they were English people playing essentially French character.

It is particularly unfortunate that if such a subject was to be handled as a play it should not have been treated, as it could have been, with tact and delicacy, in which case it would have been a far stronger, far better, play, for there might have been some possibility of sympathising with the characters. Then it would have become a tragedy; as it stands it is a farce, with the argument for a tragedy pulled in by the ears. Had M. Brieux been a playwright, he would have seen that the play should have begun with the third act, leaving out all the tedious, overdrawn caricatures of French provincial life, and the many petty issues quite irrelevant to the main point and gone to that almost inevitable conclusion, the "menage a trois" and the reason for it, the collapse of the husband and triumph of the wife and mother! Then, without nearly so much offence to our feelings, our feelings would probably have been stirred by something approaching a drama from life. But no; M. Brieux, after many unnecessarily explicit speeches showing julie's complete grasp of the immorality of the situation, in the fourth and last act does nothing but bring his play to a conclusion by making her go back to her husband, because her sisters show her from their own unlucky experiences that, however immoral her marriage may be, at least it will be more "comfortable" than the life of the unmarried woman. So, one really sympathises most with the matter-of-fact prosaic young Antonin, who says she is nothing "qu'une enfant nevreuse," whom it is "his duty to guard against the exaggerations of her own thoughts." Mr. O. B. Clarence, as the absurdly inhuman father, M. Dupont, gave a very excellent performance, as did Miss Conti, the Caroline, and Miss Burnett, the Angele, but they played the parts entirely from the standpoint of English people, which was perhaps inevitable, considering how few English people comprehend the absolutely different standpoint of the French outlook upon life.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD CURZON AT LUCKNOW.

THE MUTINY VETERANS.

ON Sunday afternoon at Lucknow his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and suite, drove round Badshah Bagh, and thereafter paid visits to the Residency, the Husainabad High School, Victoria Park and Jumma Masjid, returning in time for evening Service at Christ Church.

His Excellency talked at some length to the Mutiny veterans, several of whom had requests of a personal character to make, Lord Curzon asked particularly to see Mrs. Routleff, who was in the Residency at the time of its defence. He shook hands with the old lady, and on learning that she was deaf addressed a few words to Captain Rousleff regarding her. When his Excellency observed Nawab Khan one of the veterans, he at once said he had met Nawab Khan before and asked whether he had not been at the Durbar held in Lucknow in 1899, and the reply was in the affirmative. His Excellency then inquired about the amount of his pension, which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said was Rs. 7, but had just been increased to Rs. 21

Lord Curzon then addressed the veterans collectively, stating the pleasure he felt in meeting them again and wishing them renewed health, and hoping they would be able to turn out on the occasion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Lucknow in greater numbers.

Mr. Massy one of the survivors of General Wheeler's Force at Cawnpore, was also present and his Excellency the Viceroy had a few words with him. The old man said his pension was one shilling a day, and he asked for an increase.

His Excellency the viceroy spent some time with the veterans, several photographs of them being taken by Messrs. Lawrie and Co.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then presented Mr. Gollan, Superintendent of the Government Horticultural Gardens, to Lord Curzon.

His Excellency next proceeded to the building containing the model of the defence, and promised to present some original pictures of the residency, which were in his possession, to be hung in the model room. His Excellency finally viewed the monument to the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and expressed his approval of the levelling work done and of the appearance of the Residency generally.

Among the places visited by Lord Curzon on Monday were the Museum, the Cantonment Church, the Dilkusha Palace, La Martiniere College and the Sikandar Bagh. His Excellency, accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and others, spent nearly two hours in the Museum and also visited the Council Chamber and Kaiser Bagh. Lord Curzon expressed approval of the work of conservation at Dilkusha Palace. The building possesses little historical interest, and, his Excellency the Viceroy said, so far from objection being taken to the work of conservation, he wondered the public had not enquired why the building was kept up at all.

At La Martiniere College, Lord Curzon was received by the Governors and Mr. T. G. Sykes, the Principal. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of the La Martiniere Volunteers, and was shown over the College by the Principal. Before leaving, Lord Curzon congratulated Mr. Sykes on the success which had attended his labours in the interests of the College over a long series of years. His Excellency expressed himself thoroughly pleased with the work of restoration at Sikandar Bagh, and said it had been done with reverence and skill.

THE AGA KHAN AT PORBANDAR.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

His Highness the Aga Khan Sir Sultan Mahomedshah, G. C. S. I., having been invited by Mr. Haji Ahmedbhai Devji of Bombay to open the Khoja Sanitarium erected by him at Porbandar for the convenience of the members of his community arrived here, writes a Porbandar correspondent, at 3 p. m., on the 29th ultimo. His Highness received an address from the Khoja community and opened the newly erected building.

At 4-30 p. m., his Highness accompanied by the Diwan of this State drove in the State coach drawn by four horses to the gate of the Madressa. The buildings were tastefully decorated with bunting and a temporary arch covered over by ever-greens was put up at the entrance of the Library hall, where his Highness was received by the Principal and the Trustees, by whom he was shown into the Library where he saw and admired the two cupboards which have been presented by Mr. Ahmedbhai Devji. He was then conducted upstairs into the Lecture hall, where there was a large gathering of Khoja, Memon and Hindu gentlemen. The Principal of the Madressa, Mr. Burhanuddin, read an address of welcome which stated that the Madressa buildings were intended for the education of the children of all sections of the Mahomedan community and had been brought into existence by the zeal of the Mahomedan gentlemen of the place. The funds necessary for the erection of the buildings and the maintenance of the educational institutions accommodated therein were collected by subscription here and in South Africa. The number of children under instruction is 452 boys and 160 girls with an average daily attendance ranging between 80 and 85 per cent. This number includes 29 Khojas. The instruction imparted includes religious and secular subjects. The latter course conforms to the standards of instruction prescribed by the Bombay Government for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools. The pupils are mostly from the city, but a small number, belong to Dhoraji and other places in Kathiawad. It is not possible to add to this latter number though there are already many applications from outsiders for admission, because the expenditure recently incurred on the newly-erected buildings has told upon the resources of the funds, in consequence of which the construction of a regular boarding house has been postponed till a more favourable opportunity, though His Highness the Rana Saheb has already been pleased to make a free grant of a suitable plot of ground for the purpose. The boarders now attending the Madressa are accommodated in a few rooms built temporarily in connection with the masters' quarters. Poor pupils are supplied with books, writing materials and clothes free. Though there is not a regular orphanage for destitute children, a few are given free boarding and lodging and are being educated. No fees at all are charged to any pupil and a small sum of money ranging between two annas and ten annas is given every month to each child regularly attending school. The girls receive education in Urdu, Kuran, sewing and embroidery in wool, silk, gold and silver. A few specimens of the work done by them were placed before your Highness. This institution aims at being the central place of education for the Mahomedans of Kathiawad at least, if not the whole of Gujarat at no distant date. The visit of his Highness to such an institution cannot but be an occasion of unusual rejoicing to all and prove a noble incentive to persevere with renewed zeal in the work that the Mahomedans have set before them. In conclusion the speaker expressed the gratitude of the Mahomedans of the place for the material help that has already been given by his Highness Bhausingji Bahadur and his sympathetic Diwan Mr. Morarjibai. The address was followed by the recitation of passages from the Kuran.

His Highness The Aga Khan in addressing the gathering said:—I heartily thank you for the reception you have kindly accorded me to-day. I am much pleased with the splendour of the buildings. When I promised at Bombay to visit the Madressa, I did not know that I was invited to such a large and important institution. Had I known as much beforehand, I would have allotted more time to it than what I have now been able to do. The education imparted in such a building should be in proportion to the grandeur of it. The object of education should be to make the recipients fit to undertake the responsibilities of life later on. The Principal and the School Committee should work with this object in view. The passing of pupils in examinations should never be the sole aim, because that is not real education. I am also much delighted to learn that the Mahomedans of this place have not neglected female education. Women play a very important part in the daily avocations of life. They are no less than the better halves of men. If one half of a thing is highly polished and the other half of it is allowed to corrode in rust, what a ludicrous appearance it presents. The same holds good of a household in which the master is well educated and the mistress quite destitute of education. I am, therefore, glad to learn that the education imparted in your girls' school is of a nature which is likely to prove very useful to the pupils when they grow up. I am very pleased to know that these schools are doing very good work towards the amelioration of the condition of the Mahomedans, and I think it the duty of every Mahomedan of whatever conviction to help to advance such a noble cause. In order to set an example, I intend contributing my share very cheerfully and I hope other gentlemen will follow suit. In order that this excellent work may proceed with increased usfulness I advise the gentlemen concerned to form a strong local committee headed by the Diwan to helping to supervise the internal affairs of the Madressa. I congratulate you Mahomedans of this place upon your having secured the sympathy and cooperation of His Highness the Rana Saheb and his Diwan.

His Highness was then garlanded with flowers and was presented with "attar and pansupari," Before leaving the premises His Highness went round to the various classes in company with the Principal and observed the way in which they were working.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th March. Hugh Myddleton Butler, ironmaster, of Kirkstall Forge near Leeds, for improvements in axles for the wheels of road vehicles. Patrick Alphonsus Martin, Managing Director of Martins-Birmingham, Limited, of Granville street, Birmingham, for improvements in and in the manufacture of cartridge pouches or pockets. Gustav Theodor Richard Jacobi, merchant, of No. 2, Montedamm, Hamburg, and Carl Robert Richard Fischer, engineer, of 31 Kuhmuhle, Hamburg, for improvements in and relating to bottle stoppers. His Highness Ram Singh, Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur State, Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun, superintendent of the Dholapur State, and Arthur Noel Thorpe civil and mechanical enigneer, all of Dholpur, Rajputana, for improvements in decorticating machines. W. F. Stuart Menteth, civil Engineer, at present residing at the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, for improvements relating to bacteriological treatment of sewage particularly with reference to septic tank latrine installations. The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited manufacturers, of 82, York road, King's Cross, London, for improvements in or relating to automatic vacuum brakes for railway and like vehicles. The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited manufacturers, of 82, York road King's Cross, London, for improvements relating to vaccum brakes for railway and like vehicles. Frank Albert Lundquist, electrician and engineer, of No. 155, West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, for telephone exchanges. Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Bourn End House, Bletsoe, Bedford, for an improved bib cock. Cuthbert-Harrison Thew, foreman, South Indian Railway, Negapatam, for a new or improved automatic lock for securing rifles and their bolts against theft. Lawrence William Smith, merchant's assistant, of 19, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, for improvements in the manufacture of plaster or cement which may be used for ceilings, walls and floors, and for other purposes. Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of 2, Great George street Westminister, for improvements in the construction of bogie cars that run of rails. A. Subramania Servai, cultivator of Athigadu, Thekkur, Thirupatoor Talug, Sivaganga zemin Madura district, Madras Presidency, for an improved water-lift.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bateson, Mr J H
Campbell, Mr C O
Gibb, Mr J B
Hope, Mr E J
Jobling, Mr A W
Mazarie, Miss
Richards Mr E.
Thornton, Mrs H and child
Woodson, Mr J P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barlow Capt
Campbell, Mr W
Dunscombe Capt N B
Forman, Rev C L
Jeffries, Mr F J
Low, Major and Mrs R B
Maxwell, Lt P B
Martin, Dr C J
Ransome, Mr and Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Budd, Major N
Forbes, Miss
Fulton, Mr E H
Fulton, Miss
Negreponti Mr
Thomas Miss

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

THE SION DOUBLE MURDER.

Lookajee alias Tookaram Monglee, a Bhundari by caste, was charged with having committed, on the 16th February last, the murder of Akha Bandujee and his wife Shimgi, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two other persons. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, with Mr. Aston, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. J. E. Bhabha defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Oliver Chalk, Foreman.

Mr. A. L. Mackenzie.
Mr. Furdoonji J. Parakh.
Mr. L. W. Michael.
Mr. G. H. McCausland.
Mr. John Reed.
Mr. Hormusji E. Bamji.
Mr. Hari M. Bhadgamker.
Mr. Bhowram Raghoba.

The Advocate General, in opening the case to the jury, said the two deceased persons were husband and wife, and Govind, one of the injured men, was their son. The other injured man, Shiva, was a friend of Govind. It appeared that Govind had an intrigue with the daughter of the accused, which was the cause of bad blood between the accused and the family of the deceased. On the day of the murder, Govind had drawn his pay, and in the company of his friend Shiva, he went to several tod ly-shops, including the shop of the accused. While they were coming out of the accused's shop, they met the accused. Govind had an altercation with him, and from that place he went to his house and complained to his mother that the accused had abused him. This irritated Shimgi, who, with her husband, her son, Govind, and Shiva, and the accused's daughter, Hirabai, went to the shop of the accused. There an altercation took place between the parties with the result that the accused went out of the shop to his hut and returned with a sickle in his hand with which he first attacked Govind, who ran away. Accused next attacked Akha and his wife Shimgi, who were hurt severely and died subsequently. Shiva also received a wound, but he, like Govind, managed to escape. Information was given to the police; and the accused was arrested.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Raikes, in summing of the evidence, said the question really resolved itself into whether there was grave and sudden provocation given to the accused by the person, who was killed or hurt. There was no doubt that he received provocation from Govind, who had seduced his daughter, and it was at any rate very unwise of Govind and his friend to have gone to the accused's shop. It was still more unfortunate that Govind and his people went again to the accused's shop in the afternoon. The accused was incensed at the appearance of his daughter, who had an altercation with him and asked him why he quarrelled with Govind. Accused was no doubt incensed, and after he went into his hut, he came out with the sickle, apparently, it might be supposed with the intention of attacking Govind and his people. The curious part of the affair was that he brought the rope with the sickle, and it might be said that he intended to go up and draw toddy. Then again, it was to be observed that he held the rope and the sickle with one hand behind his back. With regard to Shimgi, who had an altercation with the accused, it might be said that he received provocation from her; but with regard to Akha, the learned Advocate General said there was no provocation whatever, and the accused would be guilty of murder.

Mr. Bhabha, on behalf of the accused, urged that the accused had no premeditation to kill, when he first came out of the hut, and it was only after the grave provocation received by him that he lost his self-control. He had gone into the woods on account of his daughter's immorality; and even then Govind and his people went there and continued to irritate him. It was at the last moment that he lost his self-control and struck the people, who had been annoying him. The provocation was no doubt grave, and the learned counsel asked the jury to find his client guilty, if at all, on the lesser count. Accused had repented greatly; and when he was found, he confessed, he was about the commit suicide and pointed to the writing on the wall of the well, near which he had hid himself, which was to the effect that his daughter had proved to be of immoral character; he had killed four persons; and therefore he had committed suicide.

His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury. It was for the jury to consider whether the people's going to accused's shop in the jungle and annoying him, and the sight of his daughter with her paramour, who taunted him was not grave provocation given to the accused. The accused came out of his hut with the sickle and the rope about the time when he used to go and tap the toddy trees; and the jury would have to consider whether the accused had any intention to kill at that time; and whether the further altercation, he had with Govind's people, did not add to his irritation and cause him to lose his self-control. The next question, his Lordship said, related to culpable homicide, and the jury would have to consider whether, in causing the deaths of Akha and Shimgi, the accused was guilty of culpable homicide or voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as regarded the deaths of Akha and Shimgi, with a strong recommendation to mercy on the ground of the provocation he had received. As regarded Shiva, he was unanimously found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and as regarded Govind, of causing simple hurt.

His Lordship reserved sentence; and the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR.

THE PORT'S GROWING TRADE.

AT the Meeting of the Bombay Port Trustees held yesterday the Chairman presented the preliminary Revenue Accounts for the year which closed on Friday last the 31st March.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hughes said he had again to congratulate the Board on a very satisfactory financial year. The Budget framed in February 1904 showed an estimated surplus of Rs. 4,62 593. The probable actual surplus amounts to approximately Rs. 7,30,000. The difference is due to improvement in the receipts to the extent of Rs. 1,67,000 and to savings in expenditure (after providing for Rs. 45,000 increase in Municipal taxes) of Rs 1 00 .000.

The receipts aggregated Rs. 65 95,000 which is again a record, this being the fourth record year in succession. As compared with the previous year the revenue shows an improvement of Rs. 1,54,000. The increase is less than the average of the previous four years' but indicates a steady growth in the trade of the Port as there was an improvement under each of the Budget heads and the total increase was spread over 7 months of the year. The figures are not absolutely final but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change in the final accounts. The surplus of Rs. 7,30, 00 it is proposed shall be added to the Revenue Reserve Fund which now stands at over Rs. 27 1-4 lakhs. The sanction of Government has been applied for to raise the limit of the reserve from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 lakhs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. H. V. R. Kemball presiding. There were also present: Major-General Creagh, the Hon. Mr. W C. Hughes, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

THE COOPERAGE.

Further consideration was given to the proposal for the construction of a temporary bandstand on the Cooperage and a recreation ground. Before deciding the question one way or the other it was resolved that the Trustees should inspect the site on Thursday (to-morrow).

WADIA FIRE TEMPLE.

The Board considered the report of the Land Acquisition Committee regarding the proposed exchange of land in the matter of the Wadia Fire Temple premises. The Board approved of the terms agreed upon between the Trust and the Trustees of the fire temple.

CLOSING OF WELLS.

Among the papers laid on the Board's table, was a Government Resolution deciding on the petition of certain Hindu inhabitants of Bombay on the subject of closing certain wells on the Hornby Road Estate of the Trust. The Resolution stated that the closing of wells in question was determined upon as a measure of public interest after full deliberation and that Government regretted that they were unable to alter the decision already arrived at.

The Board then adjourned.

CLAIMS BY MAHOMEDAN LADIES.

JUDGMENTS IN APPEAL.

THE Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the appeal filed by Syed Zenal Abedin Hisamudin Rifai against a decision of Mr. Justice Tyabji, who had decided a suit in favour of Zulekhabai, widow, and her daughter who were the plaintiffs, in regard to certain properties attached to two Bombay "Dargahs." The plaintiffs were Mahomedan ladies, seeking a declaration of their rights to share in the estate of a deceased Mahomedan, and to have that estate, if necessary, administered by the Court. This case had been met so far that such property on which stood two "Dargahs" was "wakf," and as such was incapable of being dealt with as forming part of the private property of the deceased, and of being divided among persons claiming to succeed to shares in his estate under the ordinary laws of Mahomedan inheritance.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. The learned Judge said no doubt the tombs might be objects of historical interest, but that was a different thing from accepting the contention of the appellants that they had a special sacred character, or had any exceptional sanctity attaching to them. The opinion of the learned Judge, who heard the case was entitled to the greatest weight, and he had held that the Syed Badrudinshaw, to whose memory one of the "dargahs" was said to be sacred, was not entitled to any peculiar distinction; it was not shown that he was a particularly learned member of the society, or was looked upon with reverence by the Musalman community, or was considered a "Pir." There was no trusteeship or superintendency of the estate. The learned Judge of the lower Court who was a most competent authority on the subject, had stated that the tomb of Syed Bismillah, near the Victoria Terminus, was in the same position as that of Syed Badrudin; Syed Bismillah was not possessed of any religious character. The property itself had not only been treated by the family as secular, but also by a highly-qualified outsider, Munshi Abdul Kadir Jitekar, described as a gentleman of great learning and formerly a Mufti. This gentleman, when referee, had without objection raised, actually divided the property as ordinary private property of a Mahomedan. The reasoning of the learned Judge of the Lower Court fully justified the conclusions at which he had arrived. His decree was therefore confirmed; all costs of this appeal to be borne by the appellant. Costs of the cross-objection to be borne by the respondents.

The same learned Judges, sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday, disposed of the appeal filed by Bibi Khaver Sultan from the judgment of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in a suit which she had instituted against Bibi Rukhaya Sultan and others to establish her title to certain movable and immovable properties. It had been dismissed by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar with costs; hence the appeal.

In delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, the Chief Justice said that in the appeal the claim had been limited to immovable property. The validity of the claim depended upon whether a good gift of the immoveable properties had been made in favour of the defendants; the plaintiff attacked the gift on the ground that no sufficient delivery of possession had been given. It had been admitted as to the movable property that the gift was valid. The facts had been very fully and critically investigated by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Appeal Court agreed with his reasonings and findings. It was clear that Bibi Begum Jan duly executed the document of gift. The Mahomedan law of gifts still abounded with pitfalls belonging to an archaic system of law; for the Musalman community, differing in this respect from the Hindu was for some reason or other, excluded from the operation of those portions of the Transfer of Property Act, which enabled a gift to be effected by a registered deed. Objection had been taken to the order allowing two sets of costs, but the Appeal Court was of opinion that in this the Judge of the Lower Court was within his discretion. The result was that the decree must be confirmed with costs; but only one set of costs would be allowed.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy presiding.

In moving the adoption of the directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ending 28th of February 1905, the Chairman said:—"I move this resolution with much pleasure. Our report records a most favourable state of affairs.—Our business has largely expanded in all ways and shows a continuance of that steady advance and progress which has characterised the doings of the Company from its commencement. The Report speaks for itself and needs no words of commendation from me, but I will just briefly draw your attention to a few points in it. First, as regards the new business. The inflow has been well maintained with the result that we have issued policies for nearly 22 lakhs, or about one lakh more than was done in the previous year. But the new business transacted by a Life Assurance Company should not be considered by itself. The expense attending it must always be borne in mind, and in this respect I am glad to tell you that our expense ratio is as much as four per cent. lower than that of the preceding year, and once again I am able to say that our ratio is not only far below the average, but we believe the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age, and therefore our claim that the Company is very economically managed is no empty boast. The greatest care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives, and owing to the strictness of our medical examinations and the care exercised by the management, a considerable amount of business has been judiciously declined. Our claims, as was only to be expected, increased both in number and amount, but considering the amount of business on our books and the lightness of our claims in preceding years, the totals are very moderate in both respects. We must naturally expect claim payments to become heavier as years pass on. There is not only the increasing business to provide for, but also the advancing years of those already assured. Another most satisfactory point is the large continued increase of the Assurance Fund. It has increased by as much as 2 1-2 lakhs and now amounts to 8 3-4 lakhs. In addition to all these satisfactory features we are also able to recommend a higher dividend at the handsome rate of 11 per cent (including the Bonus). In all respects these are signs of great progress, and I think, as a well managed and well equipped institution doing a substantial and sound business, we may look forward in the future to a period of prosperity greater even than has been attained in the past." (Applause)

Mr. D. Gostling having seconded the motion it was resolved to adopt the directors' report, which has already been published.

A dividend of 10 1-4 p. c. per annum, free of income-tax was declared, Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy was re-elected a director, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200. Mr. G. Pilnston moved a vote of thanks to the medical advisers for their care in the examination of lives during the past year, and Mr. Burjorji Bajonji seconded. The motion was carried. Dr. Childe on behalf of the medical advisers thanked the meeting. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Chairman, the Directors, Mr. E F. Allum, the Manager and to Mr. R. E. Bharucha and the office staff and agents and representatives of the Company for their zeal, attention and service during the year. Mr. Allum thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and the staff, and hoped to show still better progress in the future.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Persia to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, berth No. 3 to-day, at 8-45 a.m., sharp. Deck passengers and ayahs should be at the Port Health new disinfecting station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6-30 a.m., sharp to-day:—

Mr Barclay, Mr R L Campbell, Mr and Mrs A Cattaneo, Lieut-Col W and Mrs Corkery and child, Mrs Floris, Mr W Hammel, Major J A and Mrs Houison Craufurd, maid and infant, Rev and Mrs Kellerbower, Mr and Mrs Lefferts Knox, Sir William and Lady Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs A H Morris nurse, child and infant, Mr E Mardall, Mr T C Murray, Mrs Naelber, 2 children and infant, Mr K Noble, Capt Delme-Radcliffe, Mrs Rose, Mrs Schnurr, 6 children and infant, Three Misses Schnurr, Lieut. Schischinareff, Miss Walker, and Mr O G Williamson.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

REFERRING to the public meeting held to perpetuate the memory of Mr. J. N. Tata, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes :—The thrice postponed Public Meeting, to commemorate the sterling patriotism and princely liberality of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday last, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The audience was sympathetic, while the speakers were all good men and true who spoke from the bottom of their heart and from personal contact of a close character with the life they all so eloquently eulogised and analysed. The funeral oration, so to say, has been publicly pronounced in most feeling and appreciative terms. Resolutions, too have been passed saying that the life which was so strenuous and so useful, so benevolent and so keen to render some lasting good to the people of the country, deserves commemoration in a suitable and handsome manner. So far so good. But what next? Have the citizens of Bombay been known in recent years to surpass their lip expressions on departed worth, by substantial subscriptions for purposes of commemoration? How did they behave in the matter of the memorial to our late and beloved Queen-Empress? How did they behave as regards the memorial to the late Mr. M. G. Ranade? Is there any greater reason to believe that the Tata memorial will fare better?

The "Gujerati" states :—The public meeting held at the Town Hall on Tuesday last to raise a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nussurvanjee Tata was as was remarked by his Excellency Lord Lamington, the most notable gathering he had previously attended. The large attendence and the representative character of the assembly showed that, though it is now nearly a year since Mr. Tata's death the feeling of respect and gratitude towards the greatest and most enlightened captain of Industry that India has produced was as keen and universal as it was when he departed from the scene of his earthly labours far away from the land he loved. Several circumstances contributed to the delay in convening the public meeting, and now that Lord Curzon's Government have promised their support generous to Mr. Tata's Research Institute, the long-deffered memorial meeting could, of course, be no longer post-poned.

The "Indian Spectator" has it: On the theory that until the prospects of the Research Institute scheme were assured, the late Mr. J. N. Tata was to be regarded as in a state of suspended animation rather than in the world of departed souls, the Bombay meeting on Tuesday last to establish a memorial of him was not late : if second thoughts are always the best, the delay was more than justifiable, as it put the love of Mr. Tata's name to a severe test, and the mature constancy of the sentiment was even a greater honour to his memory than a meeting under first impulses would have been. At this distance of date such distinguished tribute would not have been paid to the memory of a really remarkable man.

"The Mahratta" writes :—We are afraid we are sounding a discordant note when we say that a Tata memorial is a mere superfluity and that the movement set on foot in Bombay by the resolutions passed at a special public meeting held in Bombay on Tuesday last under the presidency of H. E. Lord Lamington, has too many objections of a practical character to make its success a possibility. The very resolution, moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins says that the Research Institute will always remain an undying monument of his patriotism, public spirit, and princely liberality. This is perfectly true, and consequently it becomes quite inconsistent for a Memorial Committee to try to collect a few thousand rupees by subscriptions and raise another monument which must sink into insignificance before the one which Mr. Tata himself had raised. Distinction has to be made between Mr. Tata who has done something tangible and towering in the nature of a living institution and those who, like Mr. Ranade e. g., left behind them a mere memory of their great work and worth with nothing that is likely to always bring them before the public in association with anything tangible. There would, moreover, be some meaning in attempting a memorial if the collection of subscriptions was likely to be magnificent. For no memorial, that would not conduce to mere pathos could possibly be raised to a man like Mr. Tata, unless a really magnificent sum was collected which is not likely in the present case. The only memorial we think of as worthy of Mr. Tata would be to raise such a large sum as to make the Research Institute independent of Government control. Anything short of that—a statue, a painting, or a scholarship would be mockery that would only create undesirable feeling in any mind.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks :—The debate on the prosperity budget was, as had been expected, plain sailing and without the least asperity or bitterness. The Hon. Mr. Baker, one of the most lucky if not a skilful financier has been congratulated on all hands for his budget. As was remarked by Mr. Baker himself, the seeds of a steady and scientific finance were sown by some of his predecessors in office, and he only reaped the harvest—of the prosperity budget. In fact his predecessors made the buns with plums and raisins profusely interspersed in them, in their own turn, and it fell to his lot to bake them in an oven which was so cleverly constructed as to distribute an uniformity of heat to every unit placed in its chamber. H. E. Lord Curzon, who is nothing if he is not making the most of his opportunity, discussed the various items in the budget with his usual eloquence and ability, and succeeded in a great measure in showing that, notwithstanding the forebodings of some of the pessimistic political leaders of this country, India has been making rapid strides, whether it was in the direction of education, industry or commerce, or the general progress in civilisation and the attainment of wealth.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" asks : What is Lord Curzon's speech when denuded of its specious financial declarations and its many common-place platitudes? This only. It is a personal defence of his Viceroyalty. It was an attempt, albeit a feeble one, to answer the many pertinent criticisms which have been passed on his administration for a year past. It was a defence of the "reactionary" policy which all through has characterised that administration. In short, it was a clever apology of his Viceroyalty. As such, we should closely examine it. Such topics as the going backward on the old and condemned policy of centralisation in provincial finance, the construction with breathless pace of railways when irrigation should have formed the first care, the irrigation policy itself as now laid down the so-called perfection of the famine code, the specious defence touching the secret and determined policy of excluding Natives of India from the higher offices of the administration, the policy of Higher Education, the tall talk about development of Indian commerce and industries for the benefit of Indians alone, the absolutely barren and costly character of his Police reform, these and other topics demand each long articles by themselves in order to point out conclusively how in all these matters the Viceroy has only exposed the obverse of the Viceregal shield and cleverly endeavoured to conceal the reverse.

The "Gujerati" says : The interest evoked by the debate is considerably heightened by the masterly review which Lord Curzon took of his financial policy and of the measures initiated during the last seven years and of those which are yet to be inaugurated. There are certain views and sentiments in it from which we must express our dissent. They are fallacious and one-sided. But the whole speech is marked by good humour and desire to explain and conciliate, and we too on our part, do not propose to notice it in any other spirit. the points dealt with in it are many and important and it is not possible to do them justice this week. But before referring to any one of them, we must express our satisfaction at the announcement made by the Hon. J. P. Hewett in reply to an appeal made by the Hon. Sri Ram Bahadur and the Maharaja of Durbhanga on behalf of third class railway passengers, that the Railway Board had taken this question into consideration.

The "Indian Spectator" states :—The attendance of the public at the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Wednesday last is said to have been unusually large. The reason is not far to seek. People in Calcutta had arraigned the Viceroy before the bar of public opinion for various high crimes and misdemeanours, and many must have been on the tip-toe of expectation that the Imperial prisoner in the dock would say something in his own defence. His Excellency did not disappoint them : if he lacks the Attic grace which Calcutta statesmen value so much in others, he has learnt one thing in the House of Commons—respect for opponents. Both sides contributed to make a historic occasion, but the historicity lay in its pathos. There is something radically wrong with a nation which expects a ruler, yoked to the cart and worked until he is about to drop between the shafts, to stand bareheaded in the forum and plead for a merciful judgment. Lord Curzon had no difficulty in making a defence. He needed no eloquence of words : his was the eloquence of facts. A plain unvarnished tale of what had been done and was being done for the people was all that was needed to apply to his case the famous words of Macaulay : 'I have been seeing nothing but progress, but hearing of nothing but re-action decay." It is an oft-told tale, which everyone who hath ears has heard and everyone who hath a memory for the good that men do remembers—the tale of Lord Curzon's reforms, "one dozen, two dozen three dozen,' as he alluded to them when recollection brought them up to his mind as he opened his lips on Wednesday last. For which people had he laboured? They were, he declared, "the patient, humble millions toiling at the well and at the plough, knowing little of budgets but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence." India's hunger is the hunger of the stomach and not, as some people in season and out of season make it appear to a wondering world office-hunger.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, in the Company's registered office, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote presiding.

The Chairman, before moving the adoption of the report said, that it was a matter of regret that the working of the business had resulted in such a small margin of gain. In the early part of the year there was general competition, and in order to affect sales, very low prices had to be accepted. Towards the end of April, they formed a combination with Moir's factory and the Maharani factory. This had the effect of steading the prices, but as Fraser's factory continued to undersell, it restricted sale.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, said that the probability of coming to any arrangement for maintaining prices at the half anna rate was not to his mind very likely and therefore it was endeavoured to make a moderate profit by selling large quantities of ice at a lower rate. If their Company could sell 4,500 or 5,000 tons of ice at the present level of prices, or even a little less, it was considered that with the anticipated savings, there should be a fair margin of profit on the current year's working. With a view to benefit the shareholders they were willing to charge only two thirds of their allowance for office expenses in future in such years as they had to go without a dividend. They suffered considerable loss every year by the meltage of ice. This could be avoided and machines run for a less number of days, if they had a properly refrigerated and insulated ice store, in which to keep their ice. This was part of the original plan of their late extension, but the shipment of the plants was deferred with a view to save expenses. If a small subsidiary company could be formed to build an ice store and also a small cold store alongside it, where perishable articles such as fruits, cheese, fish etc. could be kept, he was sure it would pay well, and greatly assist this Company. They would shortly formulate a scheme for effecting this object and submit it to the shareholders.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the following report of the directors for the year ending 31st of December last :—"The directors now submit the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, showing a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 47,959-11-6 inclusive of Rs. 43,959-11-5 brought forward from last account. From this balance a sum of Rs. 42,000 must be deducted as representing recoveries from the pool account which are still the subject of pending litigation. The Board, therefore, recommend that the balance be carried forward to next year's account. The business suffered during the period under review from the severe competition that existed. A pool was formed at the end of April, with two of our competitors, but the third continued to underbid, and sales were consequently restricted. Your directors and agents are doing their best to effect economies in every direction with a view to increase the earnings. Judgment was delivered in favour of this Company, with damages up to 31st December 1903, on the 19th July 1904, in the suit referred to in last year's report of your directors, which this Company in conjunction with other signatories of the pool agreement of 15th March 1902 filed on the 22nd July 1902, against Messrs. S. B. Fraser and others. An appeal against this judgment was filed and the Appellate Court delivered judgment on 9th December 1904. The effect of this judgment is that whilst disposing of the issues raised by the defendants, in favour of this Company—that is to say :—(1) Restraint of trade, (2) Public policy. (3) Misrepresentation, the Court only awarded relief for the pool contributions due in respect of the months of May and June 1902, and disallowed the continuous damages subsequent to the filing of the suit. The amount recoverable therefore is only about Rs. 8,000 and the costs, and the balance of Rs. 34,000 sought to be recovered must form the subject of another suit. Steps are being taken to recover the amount of the decree plus interest and the costs. The directors much regret to report the death of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon who served for many years on the Board."

Mr. Byramjee Nusservanji Seervai and Dr. Barjorjee Hormusji Dantra were re-elected directors and Mr. Aaron S. Sassoon's appointment as a director was confirmed, Mr. E. R. Khote was re-elected a Chairman of the Board of Directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Nusservanjee S. Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 25th and 26th Silver Spoon competitions of the Season took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning last at 200 and 300 yards. The next competition will be at 500 and 600 yards on Friday morning next, 7th instant. The following are the scores :—

	Score 200 yards.
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	31b
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	30c
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H. Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	29c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	15

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of spoon.
b „ 8 „
c „ 7 „

	Score 300 yards.
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	27c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	26d
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	23

a Handicapped 7 Points winner of spoon.
b „ 8 „
c „ 6 „
d „ 8 „

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 5, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The "Tennant Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Ghat Cooper at 6-45 a m on Sunday next, the 9th instant for which all marksmen for the season 1904-05 are eligible to compete. Distances—200, 300 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each range. Positions—200 yards standing ; 500 and 600 yards any military. Targets and Marking. Regulation. Ammunition Government.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 5, 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regtl Committee at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday (to-morrow) at 6-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2 Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THERE is a pleasing anecdote from America, which would have rejoiced the soul of Bret Harte. The story goes that a wealthy citizen of Denver, visiting the mining town of Goldfields, Nevada, was asked to dinner at a miner's club. The artless son of civilisation put on his customary suit of solemn black, and set out to walk to his destination. Goldfields, however, had never seen dress clothes, and the entire population turned out to witness the unprecedented spectacle. Finally, the miners seized the wearer of the suit, carried him to a public hall, and exhibited him at a charge of half a dollar per head, as a "freak" worthy of the honours of Barnum. It is fair to add that the proceeds were devoted to drinking the gentleman's health. Apparently, then, America is not such an up-to-date country as one had supposed. Goldfields is still Roaring Camp—as primitive as its prototype when Bret Harte portrayed it. We should have thought that even Roaring Camp would have been familiar with dress suits at this time of day ; but perhaps the astonishment was merely affected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Garcia Centenary, which was celebrated in London on March 17, marks the hundredth birthday of Senor Manuel Garcia who, besides being a great teacher of music, has the further distinction of having been the first to place the art of voice training upon a physiological basis. The anniversary, in fact, might almost as appropriately be called the jubilee of the laryngoscope, for it was in 1855 that Senor Garcia communicated to the Royal Society, a short paper of eight pages entitled "Observations on the Human Voice," intended to describe some observations made on the interior of the larynx during the act of singing By the simple device of a little mirror on a convenient handle the movements of the vibrating living reeds that produce the human voice were seen and studied for the first time. The University of Manchester will present an address of congratulation to Senor Garcia on his hundredth birthday.

Garcia's invention was to have a far wider utility than to guide the singing master. The laryngoscope was first used for diagnostic purposes by Dr. Turck in Vienna in 1857. About the same time Dr. J. N. Czermak, another German physiologist, took up the subject in earnest ; he substituted artificial light for sunlight, improved the mirrors used, and soon showed the great importance of the laryngoscope both as an instrument for studying the production of vocal sounds by the larynx and for the diagnosis and treatment of diseased conditions. Czermak soon popularised the use of the instrument in all parts of Europe. As a matter of fact he began his researches first to obtain a clear idea of the mode of production of certain Arabic sounds, true gutturals, and afterwards to complete the physiological experiments of Garcia.

Another lese majeste story comes from the usual place. The criminal is Max Perlewitz ; he lives at Rixdorf, and is an upholsterer. Some time back he was travelling by train between Gross Lechtervelde and Berlin. In his carriage was an affable stranger, with whom he fell into conversation. Perlewitz grew reminiscent, described military service as it was when he was a young man, under the Emperors Wilhelm I. and Frederick, and thus came to instituting comparisons between the three monarchs not over complimentary to the present one. When he got to the journey's end the affable stranger informed the police of the rank treason to which he had been listening. And now poor Perlewitz is undergoing three months' imprisonment for Majestatsbeleidigung.

A correspondent describes the strange home of an Australian in Manchester :—My friend E—(he writes) has spent most of his life in the shanties of South Australia, shearing sheep for a Jewish syndicate. He has left Australia now, and lives in his own factory off Oldham Road. The first two floors are used for manufacturing several patent devices of his which, one feels sure, deserve wider recognition. They are sufficient, however, to provide him with quite an elegant apartment on the top floor. As one reaches the top of the crazy staircase a prodigious fluttering of birds' wings and the noisy squawk of Australian parrots prepare one for the singular appearance of the huge room, which has ferns and palms for furniture and climbing plants for decoration. Birds seem to be everywhere. Even in the corner where my friends has built a tiny living hut out of oilcloth and laths we find that one of the parrots has invaded the sanctum and is investigating the larder. E—does all his own housework. An hour in the morning is sufficient, he says, and this may well be so, for there is many an ingenious labour-saving device in the economy of this masculine household.

Hungary is perhaps, to Englishman, the least familiar country in Europe, and it is therefore interesting to learn that English poetry and English thought have exercised at least as great an influence on the Magyars as that of any other European nation. Farkas Gyalui, the librarian of the University of Kolosvar, has gathered information from thirty-four Hungarian writers, poets, actors, and publicists as to their favourite authors—those who appealed to them most in youth those who aided most in their mental development, and those whose writings they now prefer to read. The foreign writers occupy as much space in Gyalui's returns as the native Hungarian authors. Out of the forty names that are cited twelve are distinctly English, seven are French, and two are Russian. Twelve are certainly German, whilst Max Muller may stand in a separate class as a German whose works were nearly all written in English side by side with the Lenau, a Hungarian whose works were written in German.

The first place is assigned to the Bible. In fiction the order is Jokai and Dickens, the two Dumas, Victor Hugo, Dostoievski, Daudet, Theuriet, Tolstoy, Goethe, and Jean Paul. In dramatic literature Shakespere, Goethe, Schiller, and the classical Greek plays. In historical and general literature Kant, Schopenhauer, Humboldt, Pott, Max Muller, Stein, Gneist, Macaulay, Carlyle, Buckle, Darwin, Taine, and Renan. In poetry Petofi has for companians in favour Heine, Byron, Lenau, Lamartine, and Shelley. The literature beloved of youth includes Defoe's famous story, which all over the Continent is known as "Robinson," "Don Quixote," and the stories of Christopher Schmidt, Hoffmann, Swift, and Goldsmith. Another favourite with Hungarian boys is "Cook"—presumably the great circumnavigator. The Hungarians may certainly claim to be cosmopolitan in their intellectual sympathies.

Saxony is looking forward hopefully to the holding of a world's record in the near future, that of the widest masonry arch in the world. It is to form part of a viaduct over the river Syra at Plauen, and when completed its width from base to base will be 295 feet 3 inches. It is thus to be some 18 feet longer than the Luxemburg bridge across the Petruffe valley, which, itself only a few months completed, boasts a span of 277 feet. The United States, for once, is only third in the race, the Cabin John Bridge, near Washington, having a span of 220 feet.

If a customer in an oyster-saloon discovers a pearl in one of his oysters, to whom does it belong? The solution of this knotty point is occupying the Hamburg law courts. A gentleman, dining with a lady at a restaurant, while eating an oyster bit upon something hard, which on inspection proved to be a fine pearl. Bidding his companion await his return, he took it at once to a neighbouring jeweller. The jeweller thought so well of it as to offer him £100 down for it. This, however, the lucky finder refused, and returned to the restaurant. The jeweller was so eager to buy it that he followed the other into the restaurant and there increased his offer to £150. The proprietor of the restaurant heard of the matter, and immediately called upon his customer to relinquish the pearl, contending that he had sold nothing but the eatable part of the oyster, the shell and any other contents thereof remaining his property. The customer thought otherwise, and the restaurant-keeper is now suing him for the return of the pearl or its value.

The death, recently announced, of Sergeant Henry Hook, V. C., reminds a correspondent of a pleasant little story. Mr. Hook was once asked the name of the elder of his two daughters. He replied, Her name is Victoria Cathleen, and proceeded to explain that the second name was to be spelled with a C and not with a K. Ah, Mr. Hook, was the rejoinder, I see that you have not only won the V. C. yourself, but have bestowed it upon another! Hook was delighted to have his little artifice so readily appreciated.

Madame Emile Zola has presented to the Society of l'Assistance Publique the property at Medan on which her husband formerly resided, and which became famous for the literary soirees which he held there. It is to be used as a convalescent home for the female helpers employed by the Assistance Publique, and will be known as the Foundation Emile Zola. Madame Zola has retained the island in the river on which stands the chalet of which the great writer was so fond.

There is a corner of Derbyshire which boasts its feminine "ploughboys." Last year, and again this year, a woman has gained prizes at the Norton contest. It was a second last year and a first this, which indicates that the lady is "coming on." The conservative instinct in the made competitors has been much exercised over this invasion of their privileges, and it is certainly creditable to the judges—"mere men," of course—that they should have risen superior to class prejudice in making their awards. Evidently chivalry is not dead in the breast of the Derbyshire farmer, however, the interested farm labourers may feel about the coming of the "farmer's girl."

Occasionally the female farm labourer has a doublet and hose in her disposition, as appeared in a Chesterfield County Court case the other day. A middle-aged woman, working on a Sheepbridge farm, claimed £32 damages for an alleged assault by the grandson of her employer. The plaintiff admitted that she "ploughed and carted and did any work about the farm like a man. One witness said that she wanted to fight him for a quid, and squared up to him. She bought half an ounce of tobacco from a Whittington tradesman's wife, and used language to her, and finished up the day helplessly drunk in the road. She lost her case.

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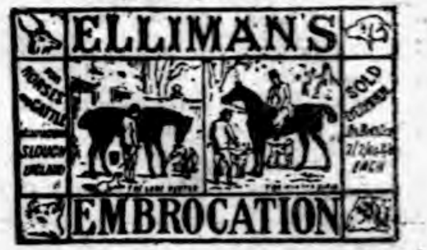

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WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has written a memoir of Lady Dilke for a volume by herself which Mr. Murray is to publish. It consists of personal essays and reminiscences, and has the title The Book of the Spiritual Life.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, who recently returned from the Far East, is hard at work on a book dealing with the war between Russia and Japan, as he saw it. The volume, which is to be fully illustrated, will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

The Earl of Iddesleigh is contributing introductions to an edition of Beaconsfield's novels, which Mr. John Lane is to issue in his Pocket Library. This is fitting, for Lord Iddesleigh is, of course, the son of Beaconsfield's old friend, Sir Stafford Northcote. Sybil will be published this month and Tancred, Venetia, and Contarini Fleming will follow.

Mr William Archer is editing a volume of the best plays of George Farquhar for Mr. Fisher Unwin's Mermaid Series. It will then include the work of all four of the leading comic dramatists of the Restoration as Macaulay grouped them. Farquhar's writings may be said to mark the transition between Congreve and Steele. Leigh Hunt said of him, He makes us laugh for pleasure oftener than from malice.

Mr. Justin McCarthy finds that he will need two volumes for the new section of his History of Our Own Times. It covers the years from the Diamond Jubilee to the accession of King Edward and is now well forward. Another change which Messrs Chatto announce is that the three volumes of Mr. McCarthy's History which are being published with Macaulay's History of England, will come down to the Diamond Jubilee.

A work which treats of comparative colonisation—a new subject almost—will be published next month by Messrs. Constable. The author of it is Mr. Alleyne Ireland, who has made a long and practical study of the matters involved. Under the title The Far Eastern Tropics, he deals with the Colonial dependencies of Great Britain, France and Holland. He contrasts their methods and administration, and provides materials which enable his readers to do the same.

Mrs. Rose, who is the curator of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon, has prepared a little volume which Mr. Lane is to publish. It is all about Shakespeare's relatives, and has the title, The Women of Shakespeare's Family. the book is meant primarily for Shakespeare pilgrims to Stratford-on-Avon. It should be especially useful to the many Americans, who find their way to the Warwickshire town. There are pictures.

The Gardens of Italy is a book which Messrs. Newnes are to publish early next month. It is by Mr. Charles Latham, who is well qualified to treat so attractive a subject. He has taken a series of photographs of the most famous examples of those magnificent features of garden arrangement and architecture, for which Italy is noted. That country was, of course, the earliest home of the garden, as it remains its most beautiful home.

The new political history of England which Messrs. Longman are to publish will begin to appear soon. One of the editors, Dr. Hunt, is the author of the volume, that will be ready first, though it is number ten of the work. This volume covers the dramatic period 1760 to 1801, when Napoleon Bonaparte may be said to have been British politics. By May another book in the series will be ready, the writer of it being Professor Burton Adams, of Yale.

Mr. Nisbet Bain, who is one of our authorities on Russian history, has written a book about The First Romanovs. It concerns the period 1613 to 172[illegible] and is a history of Muscovite civilisation and the rise of modern Russia. This implies that it tells the story of Eastern Europe and the gradual transformation, during the seventeenth century, of the semi-barbarous Tsardom of Muscovy into the modern Russian State. The book is to be published by Messrs. Constable in the course of the spring.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has finished a new book and dedicated it to Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Under the title The Wild Marquis, it recounts the life and adventures of Armand Guerry de Maubreuil, Marquis d'Orvault. His career was a remarkable one, and the greatest affair of it was his mission to assassinate Napoleon, while the latter was on his way to Elba. Maubreuil's name was notorious throughout Europe for many years following 1814, but it is little remembered now. Mr. Vizetelly has been at some pains to collect materials for an adequate biography of him.

Three new stories are shortly to be published by Messrs. Ward, Lock. One is by Mr. A. W Marchmont, and is entitled A Courier of Fortune. It is at present being dramatised in America, where Mr. Marchmont has gone for its production. The second story is by Mr. Alfred Wilson Barrett, is called The Silver Pin, and is in a vein between Wilkie Collins and Gaboriau. Mr. Phillips Oppenheim is the author of the third novel, which he entitles The Master Mummer. His Mysterious Mr. Sabin, with which he made, his name, has recently been published in America with much success.

Two interesting books will be published by Messrs Smith, Elder towards the end of this month. One consists of memories by the Hon. Henry J. Coke, who is old enough to have been kissed, when a child by Queen Adelaide. The other is called The Story of an Indian Upland, and is by Mr. Bradley-Birt. It deals brightly with the history of an out-of-the-way district of India, giving a picturesque account of the many races that have peopled it. The book has an introduction by Mr. H. H. Risley, the Home Secretary to the Indian Government.

A history of Far East for the eventful years 1898 to 1905 will shortly be published by Messrs Hodder and Stoughton. The author is Mr. Michael McCarthy, who is already known as a writer on Irish subjects. Three personalities figure in his new book as those round which events in the Far East have turned. They are Kwang Su the Emperor of China; Nicholas II., Tsar of Russia; and Mutsohito, the Mikado of Japan. In effect, the period covered by the book is commensurate with the life of Port Arthur as a Russian fortress.

Mr. H. G. Wells's new book, "A Modern Utopia," will be published by Messrs Chapman and Hall on April 7.—With the approach of the cricket season we may look for books on the great game. A shilling edition of Mr. P. F. Warner's volume, 'How We Recovered the Ashes," is announced by Messrs Newnes.—My New Zealand Garden is a book which Mr. Elliot Stock is to publish. It is written by a Suffolk lady, who has lived in New Zealand, and it is well illustrated.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is to include Miss Olive Schreiner's little volume, Dreams, in his shilling series of reprints of well-known novels.—The Bishop of Gibraltar has written a preface for An English Church History for children, which Messrs Methuen are to publish. In a simple narrative from it provides a foundation upon which ampler knowledge may later be built.—M. Tissot's illustrations of the Old Testament are now about to be issued in England by Messrs Sampson Low as a companion work to his illustrations of the New Testament.

The news of Lady Ferguson's death will recall many memories for the sake of her husband's position in the history of literature in Ireland as well as for her own work, not the least part of which was devoted to his fame. Mangan, says Mr. Stopford Brooke, was the true precursor of the revival of the passion and thought of ancient and mediæval Ireland; but the leader of the choir was Sir Samuel Ferguson, whose Lays of the Western Gael, published in 1837, established the Celtic movement. Mr. W. B. Yeats does not deny the parentage. He calls Ferguson's Vengeance of the Welshmen of Tirawley the best Irish ballad, add his "Conary" the best Irish poem of kind; and commends his choice of models as wiser than the choice of Young Ireland.

Two literary birthdays fell recently—those of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio and Mr. Egerton Castle. So long as Mr. and Mrs. Castle go on weaving their gallant romances, so long shall we all, not unselfishly, go on wishing them many happy returns of their birthdays. Mr. Egerton Castle looks forth recognisably from the caricature of "Vanity Fair" last week, presented as a master of fence. His prowess with the sword is uncontested; and the legend adds that his pen is mightier than his sword—a judgment that only those can test who are critics in both kinds.

D'Annunzio is but entering the middle-aged decade, the last being his 41st birthday. 'Tis a pity that writers with the genius of youth should ever have to face middle age. Many happy returns of the day to him, nevertheless, that he may yet complete his trilogy of trilogies of Romances of the Rose, the Lily, and the Pomegranate. There are still four lacking, I think, to the full tale of them. His disciples still eagerly await La Grazia, L'Annunziazione, Il Donatore and Il Trionfo della Vita. Signora Duse and the fascinations of the stage have drawn him aside for a time from his large scheme of linked romances. What a superb pseudonym Signor d'Annunzio chose for himself! His proper name, I understand, signifies, in the Italian tongue little radish or little turnip. It was far more splendid to face posterity as the angel of the annunciation.

A NOTABLE FAMILY.

MOHAMMEDANS WHO SALUTED A JEW.

THE death of Mr. Reuben Sassoon has led the "Jewish Chronicle" to give some particulars of the Sassoon family. It is one of considerable antiquity, the Sassoons coming from Spain. They are believed to have been descended from a group of families known as Ibn Shoshan, who at one time held the position of Nassi of Toledo. The name Shoshan, which signifies "lily" in Hebrew, gradually transformed itself to Sassoon, signifying "gladness." The family claimed to be of Davidic descent, and Abraham Sassoon, a Cabalist who flourished in Venice early in the seventeenth century, stated that his family were descended from Shephatiah, the fifth son of David. There are numerous references to the Sassoons in Hebrew mediæval literature, and, indeed, the name is to be found in the Talmud.

Gradually the Sassoons made their way to the East—from Toledo to Venice, thence to Salonika, and thence to Constantinople. From Constantinople they passed to Cairo, to Jerusalem, to Safed, and to Broussa. Finally, they settled in Mesopotamia. Early in the sixteenth century, Rabbi Judah ben Isaac Ibn Shoshan wrote a commentary, on Ruth at Bagdad. For nearly three centuries the Sassoons lived in this Eastern city, distinguishing themselves for their wealth, their learning, and their piety.

The position of Nassi at Bagdad, was, centuries ago, one of great influence and power. The Commander of the Faithful confirmed his power and authorityt by granting him a seal of office, and everyone, whether Jew, Mohammedan, or of another faith, was commanded to rise in his presence and to salute him respectfully, under a penalty of one hundred stripes. When visiting the Sovereign, he was escorted by numerous horsemen, and a crier publicly proclaimed his greatness. Permission was granted by him to the Jewish congregations in the different countries where his jurisdiction extended, to elect Rabbis all of whom appeared before him to be ordained. Before the last century approached its close, the office of Nassi had been shorn of its significance.

It was intended that David Sassoon should succeed his father in his honourable office; but owing to the insecurity of the Turkish rule, he quitted Bagdad for Bushire, in Persia, where a British Agent was located, and he subsequently settled in Bombay. He married his first wife when he was only fifteen years of age. The eldest son of this first marriage was the late Sir Albert Sassoon. His first wife died in 1823, when he married a daughter of Furrej Haim, of Bagdad. The issue from the second marriage was ten children—six sons and four daughters. The six sons were Sassoon David, Reuben, Arthur, Solomon, Aaron, and Frederick.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "DREAM."

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE

"I ONCE told Mr Chamberlain," said Sir Oliver Lodge, at Toynbee Hall on March 15th that he was a visionary (laughter)—at least I used a more polite phrase. And he admitted it. He said:—

I am a visionary. I dream dreams. I dream of the federation of the English race, and it is a thing to live for and even to die for.

Sir Oliver Lodge, when he interpolated this anecdote, was speaking of mind and matter. Matter and mind, he said, were related, but mind should dominate matter. The ideal and the real were contrasted as if they were not related, but visions and dreams had had more influence on the world than what were called cold facts (Hear, hear.) The Crusades were a wonderful vision, and, said Sir Oliver, enthusiastically, so is this idea of the federation of the English race."

In the commencement of his lecture, which dealt with "The Reality of the Unseen," Sir Oliver discussed the origin of the senses, saying they arose in the struggle for existence; they subserved in the struggle, and enabled the survival to be more complete. Now, we were coming to a period when the struggle for existence was being suspended. It ought to be suspended (applause), although many people believed that if it were, the race would go downhill, and would become decadent. He did not agree with that view, for we had attained a time, not of struggle but of co-operation and mutual help (applause.) Competition was a method of progress, but it was a slow and wasteful system, and it was our business as reasonable beings, to supersede it by a better one—that of co-operation.

Proceeding, the lecturer said he was almost sure that we were not the highest natures in the world, we were more like the ants than we imagined. He contended that it was absurd to suppose that man was at the head of creation simply because we knew of no others. We might not have the senses to perceive them. He denied absolutely that science was opposed to religion. Man had the control of his destinies; the progress of evolution had left him with a choice of good and evil. We had to realise the possibilities of the Divine latent in man. Man had to feel that he was not a mere spectator, but a competent workman, and part of the universe; each being able to mend or mar his part of the mechanism.

NEW THAMES STEAMERS.

HISTORY by steamboat is one of the advantage Londoners are to obtain from the new L.C.C. steamboat service, writes a home paper. The River Committee will present a report at the meeting of the Council with reference to the naming of the steamers of the new river fleet and the fares to be charged.

The Committees have endeavoured, as far as possible, to select for the steamers names of celebrated persons connected in one way or another with the Thames. They recommend that the thirty steamers now being built shall be named after King Alfred, Edmund Ironside, Olaf (who founded Southwark), Baynard (the Norman founder of the Baynard Castle), Earl Godwin, Fitz Ailwin (the first Mayor of London), Colechurch, the builder of the first London Bridge constructed of stone, Chaucer, Richard Whittington, William Caxton, Sir Thomas More, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Francis Drake, Raleigh, Shakespeare, Marlowe, Edward Alleyn, Ben Jonson, Wren, Pepys, Purcell, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir John Vanbrugh, John Boydell, Edward Gibbon, Rennie (the engineer of London Bridge), Brunel (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel), Turner, Carlyle and William Morris. If the Committee's suggestion is adopted by the Council, they propose that a tablet shall be placed in the cabin of each boat giving a short historical notice of the person after whom the boat is named. They point out that in addition to the names in the list submitted, there are others which they have noted for consideration when it becomes necessary to add further boats to the fleet.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri......	14	13	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	30	29	48
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi......	9	6	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	32	28	66
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	13	11	21
G Mahim and Worli......	21	18	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	30
Total......	122	117	249
Total plague deaths to date...	285,393	238,443	
Same date last year	186	185	281

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
29	17

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,506 as against 1,424 during the previous week. Of the total number, 681 died of plague, and 118 of small-pox, which showed an increase of 29 in the former and decrease of 9 in the latter over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,785 which included 1,135 deaths from plague.

SPY AND COUNTER-SPY IN RUSSIA.

IN the summer of 1877, an armed rising of the peasants of Russia was imminent. The organiser-in-chief was Jacob Stefanovic, who had elaborated a plan of unparalleled audacity. The priests, violating the secrets of the confessional, gave wind of the affair, but the police knew not in what direction to strike. It was said that the people were secretly buying knives and hatchets, so the Ispravnik of one district sent vendors of these weapons to the local fair. The peasants smelled a rat and would not buy. Hundreds of arrests were made, but the plot remained a mystery. Then the usual thing happened in the usual way. One night there came by stealth to the Ispravnik an innkeeper, who said that a half-tipsy peasant had just betrayed to him a plot for the overthrow of the Government. The peasant had declared that he had already been sworn, and had proposed that the landlord also should take the oath. What would the Ispravnik advise him to do? The Ispravnik rubbed its hands. Take the oath, my son—take it at once! Take twenty oaths, and then come back to me. The landlord was duly sworn, and the peasant showed him a paper which contained some useful details of the plan of campaign. "Now," said the landlord, come with me to the Ispravnik. There will be money for both of us. If you don't come I can easily give you up, and what you have already told me will hang you in comfort. In his terror the peasant turned traitor on the spot and accompanied the landlord to the Ispravnik. A few days later Stefanovic and all the leaders of the party, together with a thousand of the rank and file, were in the hands of the police. Stefanovic was one of the four who escaped from the fortress of Kief while awaiting trial.

Informer and spy, spy and informer; these beset the Russian conspirator on every side. The chiefs of the revolutionary party have always been few in number, and their peril is, in consequence, enormously enhanced. The plan of campaign is a costly one but it is not dynamite nor the clandestine Press that makes the biggest bill. A great deal of money goes to meet the expenses of "illegals" who are hunted at pretty frequent intervals from one lodging to another. A word of warning from a friends, and the suspect is up and off, leaving behind, perhaps, furniture, clothes, everything except his precious papers. Stepniak gives a lively account of his manœuvres as a fugitive in St. Petersburg. After changing both lodgings and passport (the passport is a terrible trouble to the conspirator) he took refuge at last among the ukrivateli. The ukrivateli, or concealers are persons in sympathy with, but not actively concerned in, the movement, and they are to be met with in almost every class of society in Russia. There are ukrivateli among the aristocracy, among the upper middle class and even among the minor officials in every department of the Government. They lend a very powerful support to the illegals; but under the universal spy system, their own situation as shelterers of the enemy is a risky one.

In unquiet times the police send their spies abroad in battalions. The factories of St. Petersburg swarm with them; they perambulate the streets; they haunt the theatres; they infest the restaurants, they lurk in all public places; they have stools in the Government offices: they prowl on the platform of every railway station. Strangers hang about the houses of suspected persons, and call under all sorts of pretexts. When Prince Kropotkin was being watched in St. Petersburg, one of them asked him to sell a forest on his Tamboff estate—a property situated in an absolutely treeless prairie

A trained eye will often recognise a newly-hired spy by his awkward manner of wearing an unaccustomed dress; soldiers got up as civilians, gendarmes in the blue goggles of the student. There are sham beggars and even pretty little children in the pay of the police, seeking to entrap the charitable in the streets. Women enter this abhorred service and are well paid for it, from the ornament of the salon who plays with princes and ambassadors down to the perdue fille of the student's quarter. One woman, set to track a well-known conspirator, fell in love with him, and presently learned to her horror that he was about to be denounced by a fellowstudent. She went to the police office to implore protection for him and was told of course, that that was not the way to do the work of Government. Now and again it chances that the most conspicuous place in the city is the safest for the man who is wanted. On the evening of the day that he made his great escape from the prison hospital, Prince Kropotkin dined with a friend at Donon's, the fashionable restaurant of St. Petersburg. The signal advantage enjoyed by the illegals is that when the hue and cry is loudest after them they are most eagerly welcomed, concealed, and cared for by friends or secret well-wishers in a hundred quarters of the town.

But the conspirators also have their spies, and daring and astute ones. Illustrious among these was Klietochnikoff. The modern movement in Russia has produced many ardent and self-denying men, but not often a revolutionary of the reflective and philosophic type. Such an one was Klietochnikoff, to whom the idea presented itself of entering the very camp of the foe, the police bureau of the Third Section, and of working the propaganda from there. At first they employed him as a mere prowler of the streets; but this was not the kind of work he wanted. "You see," he said one day to his chief, "I am shortsighted; it is no use expecting me to recognise people in the street. I write a good hand; give me some copying to do." Documents of no importance were given to him; he worked assiduously, and little by little obtained sight and knowledge of papers of supereme value by copying them for a lazy colleague. By and by the deepest secrets of the Third Section were Klietochnikoff's and from him they passed to the leaders of the party. Thus it was known who was being most closely watched, who was next to be arrested, who were the real and formidable agents of police, and so forth. The police of the State were in the hands of the police of the Nihilists. But the arch spy fell in his turn, fell and dramatically. A certain Barannikoff was to be arrested, and Klietochnikoff went at night to his house to bid him pack and fly. The house was quiet, the safety signal in the window, and the Nihilist gave the knock that he knew would instantly admit him. The door was opened for him by a colonel of gendarmes. Barannikoff had been seized the day before, and the police were in ambush for Klietochnikoff.—"St. James's Budget."

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.

(ON the line of K. and S. Cycle Sports of last year). To be held on 13th, 14th and 15th April. President;—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice, Bombay. Vice-President;—The Major-Genl, A. G. Creagh, D. S. O., C. B.; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The following Events will take place, but are subject to any alteration;—

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

EVENT	Prizes Rs.		
I—Quarter Mile Championship (in heats) 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
II—One Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
III—Half Mile School Boys Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	30	20	10
IV—Five Mile Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
V—Half Mile Parsee Cycling Club 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
VI—One Mile Native Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	
VII—Five Mile Motor Cycles 1st and 2nd	75	&	
Final of Quarter Mile Championship.			

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

EVENT	Prizes Rs.		
VIII—Two Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
IX—One Mile Police Officers Race 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
X—One Mile Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XI—Five Mile Native Championship 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XII—One Mile Handicap (Parsee Cycling Club)	50	25	15
XIII—Five Mile Motor Cycle Handicap 1st and 2nd	75	&	50

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

EVENT	Prizes Rs.		
XIV—Peon Race One Mile (Postal and Telegraph).			
XV—Three Mile open Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XVI—Five Mile Motor Handicap (Sealed) 1st and 2nd	75	&	50
XVII—Quarter Mile Children Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	20	10	5
XVIII—Five Mile Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XIX—Ladies Half Mile Race 1st, 2nd and 3rd	50	25	15
XX—One Mile School Boys Handicap 1st, 2nd and 3rd	30	20	10
XXI—Two Mile Handicap Parsee Cycling Club	50	25	15

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2. Mr S B Lalcaca for One Mile Championship of India.
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Entrance Fee Rs. 2 for each Events, and Re. 1 for each Event for Ladies and School Boys. Free for Peons. Entries should be submitted not later than 7th April 1905.

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary, Parsee Cycling Club,
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Moreover, though you are reading this announcement to-day, it is by no means certain that you will again see any of the advertisements which may still appear before the end. Your attention may be diverted in other directions. Illness or any other one of a hundred mischances may stand in your way; you may let the opportunity pass. But you *have* this morning read these words. Before you forget, fill in your order form if you have one, or, if not, post the inquiry form below to-day. You will receive by return of post a full account of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," full particulars of the various styles of binding, full information regarding the easy monthly payment system which enables you to secure delivery of the newly-completed work for a first payment of only Rs. 5, if you apply in time.

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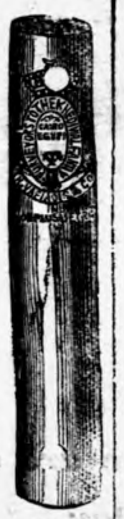

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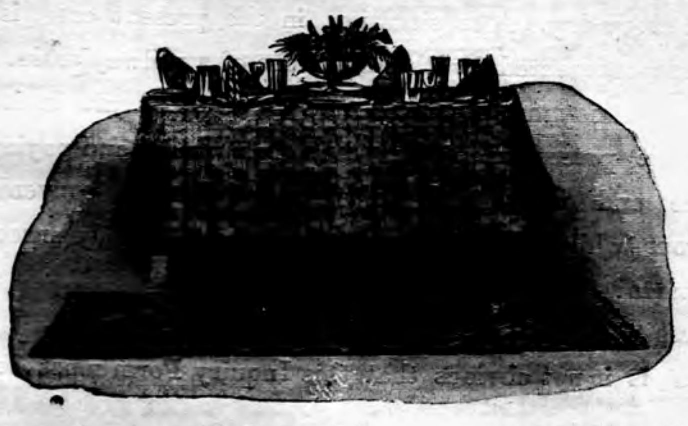

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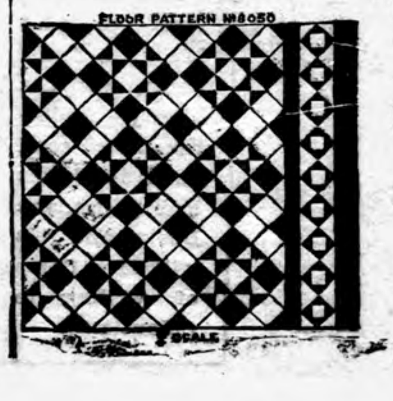

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